

# The Crittenden Press.

VOLUME 15.

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 6, 1895.

NUMBER 52

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STARVED OUT.

A BIG DAY AT STURGIS.

Western Settlers Seeking Homes  
In a Better Country.

Turning to the South.

Frankfort, Ky., June 2.—The South continues to attract the attention of people in the West and Northwest seeking a more favorable climate and with the proper effort on the part of its citizens Kentucky should receive a part of this immigration. A general movement from the arid region of Nebraska is indicated by a letter received here by Hon. C. J. Norwood, Inspector of Mines and Curator of the State Geological Department. The letter is from Stockville, in the southwestern part of Nebraska, under date of May 24, and it should be of interest to the people of this State. The writer says:

"One of the most direful droughts that have ever visited the Northwest seems apparently to be upon us. Many of the most enthusiastic men of our country have despaired and given up all hopes of raising any crop this year. We had a failure in 1893 and 1894 also, and now our people are placed in the most deplorable condition known in the history of our State. Our people are leaving as fast as due preparations can be made. Most of them are going Southwest. There is a large soldiers' colony organization going into Georgia, that has a membership of several thousand from this State; another of the same character going into Utah, starting from here in September or October next; while a third is just being formulated, going into Alabama and Mississippi. A representative of the last named colony left our country only a few days ago, to view the lands offered and if possible make a permanent organization.

"Many of our people do not wish to go so far south as Alabama or Mississippi, and as I was in correspondence with you last winter I have been enabled to elicit a deep interest with them in behalf of your State. Our people are mostly all Northern people, and are abreast of the time; many of them through all these years of drought have been self-sustaining, until now they are almost penniless—the most wealthy have nearly come to a level with the poorest. As an agent in the sale of all kinds of school supplies I can safely say that you could not, from a personal knowledge, induce a better class into your country for the advancement of the public schools and the State generally.

"I have been requested by several citizens to write you at once and see what inducements you could be able with short notice to give a few hundred, or as many as might wish to join in moving to your State, with reference to land, free transportation for families, household goods, stock, etc. Also free transportation for a treating committee to go and return, etc. As a representative, in part, I am acting in behalf of many who must soon move to some other portion of the United States. Most of our people are farmers, while we have a few of various trades. I think many would object to going into a mountainous region, that was very rough, or too far from railroads; if possible, they want a healthy climate and good water. Their knowledge of farming would reclaim with proper cultivation and care almost any of the so-called worn-out farms of your State. I wish to know the prospect for fruit and farm products this year, also the price of improved and wild lands—Central and Southern Kentucky."

In speaking of the letter and the situation described, Mr. Norwood said: "I know from past correspondence with the author of the letter that the people of whom he writes are much interested in Kentucky. It is evident that it will be well worth our while to endeavor to secure some of the intending emigrants for this State. I will be glad, therefore, to hear from the immigration societies that have been formed in the various counties upon the question of character and prices of lands that are for sale, etc., and from individuals as well. I will be glad to receive lists of lands for sale, and any literature that has been issued."

### SOME PROMINENT WOMEN.

The Widows of Distinguished Men Who Reside in Washington.

Special to the Press.

WASHINGTON, June 3, '95.

The widow of James G. Blaine has been a figure in society at the National Capital of special interest during the past season. Although Mrs. Blaine is still in mourning for her distinguished husband, and in consequence does not go out in general society, yet she is found occasionally at the houses of close friends, and has made her appearance on several occasions at small companies. She attended the recent wedding of Miss Leiter, as the relations between the families have been, during recent years, quite intimate. When the Leiters came to this city to reside they leased the Blaine house on Dupont circle, which is near the house they have built and now occupy. At that time Mr. Blaine was in private life, and when he accepted office again he purchased the residence on Lafayette Square, which he fitted up for his use, and where his last days were spent.

As is well known that house has been torn down and a theatre building is being erected on the site. During the past winter Mrs. Blaine has been living in the big house on Dupont circle, the only members of the family with her being her son, James G. Blaine, Jr., and Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton). A daughter, Mrs. Truxton Bell, however, has her home in this city, while the other daughter, Mrs. Dandros, lives in New York. It is understood that Mrs. Blaine finds the house too large, and does not intend to occupy it for another season. She proposes to lease it furnished, and it is said that Mr. Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake, contemplates occupying it next year.

The widow of another distinguished man, Mrs. U. S. Grant, has been spending the greater part of the winter in Washington, and has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, who occupies and leases house, while Mrs. Grant's plans for the future have not been fully decided upon, yet it is understood that she intends to make her permanent home here, and has been looking around for a suitable house. It seems to be now pretty certain that Mrs. Sartoris will marry again, the fortunate man, according to report, being Gen. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland. While Gen. Douglas is a resident of Maryland, yet it is stated he will make his home here after marriage.

As is well known the widow of Gen. Logan continued her residence in this city after the death of her husband, and she has always been an active and prominent figure in social and charitable circles. Her home on the heights overlooking the city is one of the points of interest to visitors, and those who gain admission can examine the extensive collection which she has made of mementoes connected with the career of her distinguished husband. In fact she some time ago had an addition built to the house, where there is a room with a lofty ceiling, and here are collected most of her precious relics. The presence of these and other women who might be mentioned, lend an additional interest to the Nation's Capital. They are living representatives of much that is important in the history of this country, and they are not only of attention but of respect and affection from thousands of citizens who admire the lives and revere the memories of their husbands.

Another woman whose husband bore a prominent part in the late war, and who is regarded with affectionate interest, is the widow of General Phil Sheridan. It was here that Sheridan had his home and it was here that he died. Mrs. Sheridan was left with quite a family of young children, and the years of her widowhood are being passed in devoted attention to their training and education. It is probable that before many years have passed the valuable public services of all these men will be commemorated by the erection in this city of some suitable monument. A great many of the heroes of the late war have been honored in this way, and arrangements have been perfected for a statue to General Logan to be placed in this city.

The criticism is sometimes made that while this honor has been paid to men renowned in war, those who have given their time and their services to their country in other capacities have been neglected. There are now



(From the Cadiz Telephone)  
Trigg County's New Court-house.

however, in this city statues of Abraham Lincoln, Chief Justice Marshall, President Garfield, and Prof. Joseph Henry. It is not unlikely that in the near future steps will be taken to do honor to the memory of James G. Blaine, the statesman.

### Clubbed to Death.

Henderson, Ky., May 30.—John Swannan, colored, was killed this morning while attempting to break jail. A conspiracy to escape had been found to exist between several of the prisoners, which when they attempted to accomplish it, resulted in the death of the leader. Swannan was a powerful fellow, and before he was subdued he whipped jailer Kohl, deputy jailer Whitehead, and three negro trustees. The negro fought desperately for his liberty until clubbed to death with billes by the jail authorities. The coroner's jury returned a verdict justifying the jailer and his assistants.

### Another Old Couple.

Mr. Groves Howard, of the Friendship neighborhood, having read in the Banner last week the notice of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Watson, of Lyon county, who have been married 61 years, says he can't beat their record, but comes very near it. Mr. Howard and his wife were married in December, 1835, nearly sixty years ago, and had twelve children born to them, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Howard was born in Friendship in January, 1810, and will be 85 years old in January, 1896. He is still well preserved and made his own crops until last year. Mr. Howard will be 77 years old in July, and is still doing her own housework. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard were in town Tuesday on business.—Princeton Banner.

### Released from Jail.

The Princeton Banner says: There have been no further developments in the case of the child that was left on Mr. James Hughes' doorstep last week. The man Lovell, who was arrested and put in jail, has been released on bond, his father and brother coming over from Madisonville to get him out. A woman named Carrie Wilson brought the child from Paducah, and she and Lovell took it to Mr. Hughes. A young woman whose home is in Hopkins county, accompanied the Wilson woman on the trip, and went on to Nortonville, where she got off. It is said the child is here, and that she is a member of a very prominent family. It is probable that the last has been heard of the case, so far as the courts are concerned.

### The Other Case.

William Willingham, who has figured in several fights and cutting scrapes, near Seebree, and is the son of P. M. Willingham, candidate for the Legislature from Webster county, was arrested in Seebree Saturday and taken to Dixon and jailed, on a warrant charging him with seduction and bastardy, preferred by a Miss Melton, who lives near Seebree. It seems on last Saturday the young girl gave birth to a child while Willingham was in Seebree gloriously drunk, probably celebrating the event, when the sheriff, thinking it was time for him to take a hand, armed with a warrant walked up and placed him under arrest and took him to the jail at Dixon. He was later released on bail, and will be tried in a few days.—Sturgis Ledger.

### Knights of Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail.—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at H. K. Woods Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

CARLISLE IN JULY, 1895.



HON. W. M. SMITH, Mayfield, Ky.  
DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th instant is just received. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the silver bill as it was finally amended and reported by the conference committee, because we believe it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmers Alliance of Graves county believes that this Republican measure which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are of course entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them.

When the original House bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted. The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed, which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send by mail all three of the bills.

Yours truly,  
J. G. CARLISLE.

### Democratic State Convention.

The following is the call for the Democratic State Convention: "Resolved, That on June 15 there be held at each voting precinct at the regular voting place in each county and legislative district a convention of the voters thereof at 2 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to a county or legislative district convention to be held at the county seat, except that in counties or cities composed of more than one legislative district, the delegates shall meet at some place to be designated by the respective legislative committees, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., and at said county and district conventions delegates shall be chosen to represent said counties and legislative districts in a state convention to be held on Tuesday, June 25, at 12 o'clock.

"The basis of representation on the part of each precinct to said county and legislative district conventions shall be one delegate for each fifty votes cast for the Democratic electors at the presidential election in 1892, and also one delegate for each fraction over twenty-five votes so cast; provided, however, that such precincts as cast less than twenty-five votes for said electors shall be entitled to one delegate.

"The basis of the representation to the state convention from counties and legislative districts shall be one delegate for every 200 votes and each fraction over 100 votes for the Democratic electors at the Presidential election in 1892; provided, however, that such counties as cast 100 votes or less for said electors shall be entitled to one delegate."

In accordance with the above the Democrats of Crittenden county are hereby called to meet at their respective voting place, at 2 o'clock June 15, to appoint delegates to the county convention to be held at Marion on the 17th.

According to the rule prescribed by the State Committee each precinct will be entitled to send the following number of delegates to the county convention:

No.	No.
Dem. Votes.	Delegates.
Marion No. 1, 60	1
Marion No. 2, 94	2
Marion No. 3, 76	2
Marion No. 4, 84	2
Drydenburg, 132	3
Union, 94	2
Sheridan, 63	1
Tolu, 112	2
Fords Ferry, 84	2
Bells Mines, 193	3
Pinoy, 156	3
P. S. Maxwell, Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.	

### Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions what-over.  
Jas. T. Franks, S. C. C.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.  
**Tutt's Liver Pills**

### WOOL CARDING.

The old reliable carder is ready and doing the best of work; so bring your wool and get it carded, for the fifth pound toll or seven cents per pound cash, and bring one pound of grease for every eight pounds of wool; and I do feel truly thankful to my old patrons for all past favors, though these times find me as thankful as ever before. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,  
S. J. Mitchell, Salem, Ky.

## New Restaurant

New Confectionery!  
I have opened a confectionery and restaurant 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. I have a clean, complete stock of all kinds, fruits of all kinds etc., etc. My prices will be as low as possible for the best grade of goods.  
A first class restaurant in connection with other business. J. J. Jones, hot or cold and meals asked at all hours. Everything neat and clean. Come and see me. Don't forget the place, 2 doors south of Marion Hotel. All kinds of non-intoxicating summer drinks.  
MACHEN WILSON.

## Are You Ready For the Harvest? 1895.

There's only one way to get ready so that you can be sure that you are ready—and I am ready to get you ready with the World-Beating.



LIGHT-RUNNING  
**MCCORMICK STEEL BINDERS AND MOWERS.**

BEST IN THE...  
WORLD

Because Most Durably Built, Lightest in Draft, Greatest in Capacity, Simplest in Construction.  
All Competition Staid Away from the McCormick in the

### World's Fair Tests

I might to-day be selling a line of so-called "cheap" machines at a price which would still be high, but prefer to sell the high-grade McCormick at a price which experience will most assuredly prove to be low. Glad to show my friends these machines at any time. Come in and see them.

I also represent the best threshers, engines, saw mills, corn mills, corn crushers, cane mills, hay presses, etc., direct from the manufacturers, and keep on hand machinery repairs and supplies. My binder twine is new See McCormick sign.  
Yours Truly,

H. F. RAY.

## Wool Carding!

The undersigned desires to say that he is now prepared to Card Wool. Having had twenty years experience in wool carding and my machine being in first class order I feel safe in saying that I can and will do satisfactory work. Parties living at a distance can club together and send wool in hundred pound lots or over. I will pay freight one way. Mark each parcel of wool with owners name and say cash or toll. Send one pound of clean lard for eight pounds of wool.

Very Respectfully,

**R. N. DOSS,**  
MARION, KY.



# The Press.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

ONE YEAR ONE DOLLAR

We are authorized to announce

DAVID ADAMS

a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce

G. N. McGREW

as a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce

T. J. NICKEL

as a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Remember the precinct meetings Saturday, the 15th. The call is published in this paper.

Lyon county adopted prohibition by a vote of 613 to 378. Crittenden votes next. What will she do?

Mr. Carlisle will return to Kentucky to undo some more work that he has been the chief factor in accomplishing for twenty years past.

A majority of the Kentucky Democrats will stand by the "King James" version of Democracy. This new fangled translation will not stand the test.

Lieut. Governor Alford announces that he is a candidate for Governor. He is a "sound money" man, but does not want anything said about it in the State platform.

More than usual interest was taken in the Trustee elections throughout the county Saturday. All of which shows that the people are deeply interested in the schools.

The colored Republicans of Louisville are resolving some more that they want official recognition at the hands of their white brethren. This kind of a cyclone can always be safely predicted, but it was never known to hurt anybody.

Mr. Adams, candidate for the legislature is out in a card in the Smithland Banner in which he says: "I am for sound money and Gen. S. B. Buckner for United States Senator." Which we presume means that Mr. Adams is for the gold standard.

The issue of the Todd County Times of May 31 is "a thing of beauty," and should be a joy forever to its publisher and to the town and county he so ably represents. It is an illustrated edition of many pages, and everything in and about it is first class.

The Democrats of Illinois met in Convention yesterday to discuss the currency question. As the delegates from almost every county in the State are instructed to vote for free coinage resolutions, the gold bugs can now have a good opportunity to announce some more that the "silver craze" is dying out.

Lyon county, which has been a long time moist, has joined its neighbors, Livingston and Trigg, and voted for a dry spell. Crittenden is the next county to vote on local option in that behalf and it is not unlikely that she will follow suit. The dry crowd seems to be getting about everything it goes after this year.—Paducah News.

A mountaineer convict in the Frankfort penitentiary was found gloriously drunk; an investigation showed that with a piece of corn bread, some molasses and a tea kettle he distilled some mountain dew on his own hook. Kentucky gentlemen have always been noted for their skill in mixing drinks, and now as prohibition seems to be on the increase the art is taking a more elaborate turn, and doubtless in a short time an encephalitis and a little brandy water will enable the accomplished Kentuckian to evolve a solution to the problem confronting him in prohibition localities.

The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Courier Journal says that it may be possible that Mr. Carlisle will not come back to Kentucky to make another speech on the currency question. He did it carry the Sinto by storm on his first trip, and it is not likely that he would make a complete revolution if he came every week until the crack of doom. A great man like Mr. Carlisle might ultimately convert Kentucky to his way of thinking, but it would take some little time; in fact his former utterances and votes and letters must be forgotten and rubbed out of existence before he can successfully do the job.

To treat silver as we treat gold at the mints may be a very, very bad thing, worthy of all condemnation, but the fact remains that it has been the Democratic doctrine for years. In State and National platforms and in Congress, where men's votes go on imperishable record, there has been practically no party dissensions, and now where you see Democrats fleeing from the old landmarks, and as they take to their heels cry to their brethren a remain steadfast, "Populists, Populists," it reminds one of the fellow who ran crying, "stop thief, stop thief," when it was his own dear self that had transgressed the law.

Under the single gold standard, the treasury of the United States with its \$100,000,000 of the yellow metal, will have to sustain \$346,000,000 of green backs, \$600,000,000 in the silver currency and \$207,000,000 of national bank notes in existence. In other words the government must stand good to redeem ten dollars or more with every dollar in gold. How long do you think it can sustain it? Cannot rich syndicate at any time draw the gold out of the treasury and force the government to issue more bonds or abandon the single standard? Such an idea can't stand. No man can continue to do business with his obligations amounting to ten times the amount of his ability to pay them. No government can do it either. Down with the single gold standard!—Elizabethtown News.

Circuit Judge Jackson, of Louisville, and Judge Ritchie, county judge of Jefferson county, have decided that the law closing saloons on Sunday is unconstitutional. While the courts in Louisville are going backward on the saloon question, the people in some of the counties away from the metropolis are wiping them out of existence. The cities are also growing less respectful to the Sabbath, if we are to judge from court decisions. While the big cities are the centers of intelligence, commerce and all of that, they are also the centers of those forces that are most destructive to christianity. Soda and Gomorrah were cities, and Lot had to go to the country to save himself from getting unpleasantly warm, during a heated season in the vicinity of those cities.

Some years ago the revenue law known as the Hewitt law, fixed the tax on banks at 75 cents on each one hundred dollars worth of stock, and this tax, payable to the State, was in lieu of all other taxes, county, town, school or railroad. In other words, the banks paid the State 75 cents and were liable for no other taxes. Under the new constitution and new legislation, it was held that the banks were taxable just like other property—no more for State purposes than other property, and no less for all local purposes. The banks took the matter into the courts and Saturday the Court of Appeals rendered a decision upholding the position of the banks, and hereafter bank stock will be taxed for State purposes only. The rate of taxation, however, is 75 cents, while the rate on other property is only 42 1/2 cents. The court holds that the Hewitt law gave the banks certain rights and the legislature has no power to change what was really a contract. This will take about \$360,000 back taxes besides \$120,000 annually into the State Treasury.

If by legislation the government can regulate the price of silver, we wish they would also regulate the price of this paper, and make each copy worth one dollar. It certainly is more nearly worth one dollar than fifty cents worth of silver is.—Henderson Journal.

There are two papers published in Henderson; both are good papers, well supported, and their prosperity is evidence that Henderson needs and can sustain two papers on a parity. Let the government step in, if it were possible, and say, Mr. Journal, you must cease to exist as a newspaper, you can only publish a little eight by ten poster. Now and then you may publish a news item—that item must be very small and purely local. The price of the Journal would certainly fall, and the business of the Gleaner would certainly advance. The Journal and its friends would raise a great hue and cry, but the people would go right on buying the Gleaner, and its friends would swear that it was the only newspaper in town. The Gleaner would sell for a nickel right along and its publishers might even raise the price, having a monopoly of the business. Of course the government by legislation could not raise the price of the Journal, neither did it lower the price, but by taking the largest per cent. of the work from the Journal and giving it to the Gleaner, the price of the Journal had fallen. Now let the government remove those restrictions from the Journal, and give it the same powers that have been delegated to the Gleaner, what would be the result? The Journal would go back to its former greatness and while the government did not make the two cent paper worth five cents, it permitted it to do work that was waiting to be done, and that created a demand, and the demand, the economic writers say, has something to do with the price.

## OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS.

### TOLU.

D. Tinsley, who was drowned in Barnett's lake several days ago, was taken up last week and an inquest was held.

Mrs. L. A. Weldon spent several days in Marion last week. Albert Curnel left his wife last Monday; she has concluded not to live with him any more.

Born to the wife of Lenny Guile, May 27 twin girls; one of the little ones died.

W. P. Crider and family and Miss Minnie McAnis are visiting friends and relatives in Lyon county.

Raymond Babb and family are visiting L. A. Weldon's family Saturday and Sunday.

George Crif's little girl fell from a porch Saturday and was hurt but not serious.

S. B. Weldon and family are sending a few days in Sheridan.

Barnett school district elected Geo. Croft and Abe Alvis as trustees; Tolu elected Dr. Ike Clement as successor of R. A. Moore; Colon elected two, Joseph Taylor and Robt. Threlkeld.

James Sullinger is fisherman of the day and has caught some nice ones.

J. W. Guess and Lewis Terry are hauling coal from Kit and Jacks coal field.

Dick Darr and Miss Edna Cossitt were in town Sunday.

W. P. Crawford and wife spent Sunday in Marion.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, the people will trade, our town is so thronged every Saturday that it is almost like election day.

School teachers are as thick as cut worms have been but we only hope they will do no damage.

James Worley is spending the lovely summer days in Marion.

Letzinger, of Marion, is again in our midst; "he wears his hat now." Clifford McAnis, of Ptown, Ill., is visiting relatives of this place.

Prof. Crawford Wright, of Carrsville is spending a few days with his brother E. S. Wright of this place. Miss Jessie DeGraffenreid is on the sick list.

Monday while Sidney Lucas and Joe Lofton was coming from Marion their team ran away, Lucas received a bruise on the knee, and Lofton got his wrist sprained.

Quarterly meeting at Hurricane the second Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Hodge Murphy filled his regular appointment at Hurricane Sunday.

Rev. George Summers, of Levisa, will preach at Forest Hill Sunday and at Tolu Sunday evening of the 2nd. Hurricane and Tolu Sunday schools will be represented at the convention of the 29 at this place, but will go as separate schools.

Mrs. Ida Moore, of Sheridan, is visiting her brother R. A. Moore. Newton Horney is on the sick list. Butler Cain, the patent auger agent, of Weston, was in our midst last week.

Mrs. W. C. Hamilton, of Weston, returned home last Wednesday.

Lola can boast of her live stock market, but Tolu can boast of her roller mills, cheap stores, pretty girls and old bachelors.

The wheat in this vicinity will soon do to cut.

### FREDONIA.

George Wolf, Im Bennett, Oscar Gray and George Koon went down near Dycusburg last Monday on a camp-out fishing expedition, returning Friday night with the usual amount of luck—"bait nil gone fish too."

The annual trustee and school tax election was held last Saturday; A. M. Wigginton elected trustee.

The colored clergy of the town have taken to base ball with a vim in all its "uniformity."

Leonard Guess, of Crider, was in town Saturday on his bicycle, and W. H. Porter, R. R. agent, was in town on his bicycle too, but it "bucked with him" and he left his likeness in the dust of Main street.

Nelson Dalton, of Crittenden, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Effie Oliver, of Dycusburg, was in Kelsey shopping last week.

Miss Carrie McCall, of Union City, Tenn., attended church here last Sunday.

Miss Ella Black and brother, Geo. Glenn and wife and Fred Guess, of Crider, attended church here last Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lowery.

Sam Gass and family, of Crittenden, were visiting Charles Paris and family of Kelsey last Saturday and Sunday.

Now was goods in black goods and black ground goods. Sam Howerton. See our duck pants.

Sam Howerton. Furniture, window shades, painting, to denote a sickly season.

glassware and queensware at prices never before heard of.

S. C. Bennett.

C. B. Doyd and others went on a grand fishing trip Tuesday returning Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mattie Myers, of Princeton, who has two boys has been visiting relatives in town for several days.

Several of the citizens went to Princeton Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED:—Everybody to call and examine my stock and get my prices. Goods and prices will both be sure to suit you, if you are needing anything in my line. S. C. Bennett.

Mrs. Dr. S. Leeper and son Frank attended the commencement exercises at Princeton last week.

A large crowd from observed decoration day at Pleasant Hill cemetery last week.

S. C. McElroy and M. G. Young were in town Tuesday.

### CARRSVILLE.

Instead of the warm weather driving the cut worms away, they seem to increase.

Mr. T. A. Rhodes has been canvassing this vicinity of the Milwaukee binder.

Bert Hays has been taken to jail. The mill here is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. T. B. Hall, the young preacher who has been attending school at Elkton, Ky., returned Saturday morning.

Aunt Minerva Clemens, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Watson are on the sick list this week.

The death angel visited the home of Wm. Trail and took from him his wife. The funeral took place last Sunday. Numerous friends gave their sympathy to Mr. Trail in his bereavement.

Mr. O. L. Foster was in town Saturday, we could not tell his business but can guess.

Mrs. Wm. Crawford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brewer, of this place this week.

Many of our young people are making arrangements to attend Hampton Academy entertainment June 5.

Miss Mamie Yates has gone to the country for a short stay.

Mr. McGrew was in town Saturday.

Children's day at Bethel next Sunday.

Dinner on the grounds; the programme is very elaborate and will no doubt be entertaining.

Since the close of his school, Prof. M. C. Wright has been to see his "bonnie lass" that's far away.

Dodd.

### FREEDOM.

Wasn't that a nice little shower.

Whoever that was shot at Mrs. Carlick had better look out.

There was a party at Mr. McEwen's last week.

The former correspondent from this place has gone on a trip around the world, and "Papago" will furnish the Freedom news in first-class style.

Mrs. G. M. Russell is on the sick list.

What is the matter with Gipsy Holomun?

There was prayer meeting at Freedom Wednesday night.

Bro. Ramsey gave the people quite a talk Sunday. His subject was, "Tempest and Sunshine."

Subscribe for the Press, the best country newspaper published.

Pretty hot and no cutworms.

RESTAURANT.—Meals served at all hours.

R. C. Fritts, Freedom.

John Fritts saw Sunshine's panther not long since.

Wheat is needing rain in this section.

This is Papago's first effort, so overlook mistakes.

Meas. W. E. Fritts and R. O. Nesbitt have got their corn plowed over twice and are going over it the third time.

Papago.

### OAK HALL.

S. W. Kling was elected school trustee for Oak Hall district.

Miss Mary Moore has made application for our school, she taught us a first class school last year and we think she is likely to get the school again.

Some of our neighbors were surprised last Sunday morning to meet W. G. Condit in such an unusual appearance. He was riding face backward, standing up in his stirrups which were taken up to the last hole, his hands thrown up, and exclaiming, "It's a girl! It's a girl!" and when called on to explain him self he said, "I have a new girl at my house which makes five coughing the boys."

Have you noticed the absence of flies this year? Such absence is said to denote a sickly season.

### NEW SALEM.

Weather hot and dry; what little tobacco was set is about all dead; pastures dried up, oat crop about played out, corn planting about completed the 2d and 3d time.

Little Everett Gillis, who lives at Uncle Jeff LaRue's, met with a serious mishap last Friday, in doing some work with an ax. It glanced and nearly cut his foot off. He was carried home and a doctor summoned, and all that medical skill could do was done for him; he is getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

Daniel Jones, who lives on the farm of Esq. E. H. Taylor, lost a valuable young horse on Friday last. By some means the horse became entangled in a barb wire fence, and cut its throat, and when found was dead, having bled to death. This is the second horse that Daniel has lost in the first year, and being a poor man, it goes quite hard with him, especially these hard times.

Our school election at New Salem passed off quietly. Wm. Taylor and Joe Pnce were elected; we hope they may qualify, as they are both good men, and will make number one trustees; would say to teachers applying for a school to give us a rest, for there are about twenty applications already in.

This dry weather is becoming quite a serious matter to our bluff neighbors; some of them inform us that one more week plays out the water supply, and then from two to three miles with their stock for water, and some will have to haul water for family use; with but little crop prospects and out of water, makes quite a bad state of affairs.

New Salem church has been treated to quite a dressing of new shutters to the windows and some handsome improvements on the interior of the church makes it one of the handsomest country churches anywhere in this beat. Now let our old school house have a dressing up.

Rev. E. M. Eaton preached at Childress school house on the first Sabbath.

Mrs. Lee White, of Sisco's Chapel, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Croason.

Politically, things are quieter than for many years.

Coroner M. J. Perigan, of Sheridan, was in this section last week on official business. Newt is little, but he gets there all the same.

One of our neighbors undertook to have a nest of regular old bald headed Kentucky bumble bees the other day. It took the entire services of our best doctors to save the old ones. They say he makes 2-40 times now if he sees a horse fly coming toward him.

### BLOOMING ROSE.

Mrs. James Vaughn is very low with consumption.

Sunday School at our place every Sunday at 4 o'clock p. m.

Misses Susie and Vickie Curhel spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Lola.

## Notice

### Big Cut in Prices.

Having bought out the Geo. L. Rankin stock of goods at Weston, I am selling the old stock out regardless of cost. I have put in a new stock of goods and am selling them at rock bottom prices and ask all to come and see me. I have everything kept in a country store—dry goods, groceries, farming implements of every kind. You will find Mr. G. L. Rankin willing to trade on you and sell you goods for cash at lowest prices, and I make a specialty of Ohio river salt, which I am selling at \$1 per bbl. Call and see me before buying elsewhere. Resp'y, E. H. PORTER, Weston, Ky.

## Constipation & Biliousness

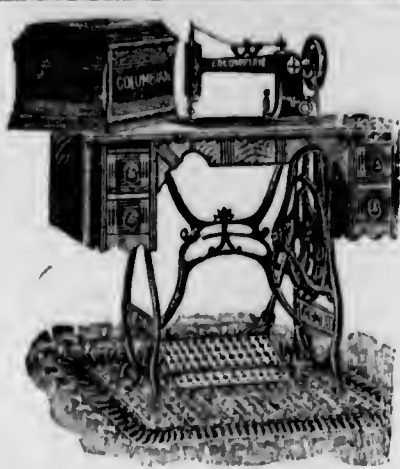
### Cause

There is only one cure, which is **RAMON'S LIVER PILLS** AND **TONIC PELLETS**. One Pink Pill touches the liver and removes the bile. One Tonic Pellet nightly, acts as a gentle laxative in keeping the bowels open, restores the digestive organs, tones up the nervous system and makes new rich blood. Complete treatment, two medicines, one price, 25c. Treatise and sample free at any store. 2500 Broadway, N. Y. City.



ELECTRICIAN NIKOLA TESLA.

Nikola Tesla, the young Serbian inventor whose workshop was recently destroyed by fire in New York, is rivaling Edison as an electrician. He sends messages without a wire, produces electric light by induction, allows 200,000 volts to pass through his body when 1,000 will kill, and performs other marvellous feats. He is 37 years old.



Columbia Sewing Machine.

A first class machine. A 5 year guarantee with every machine for only \$22.00. I repair any and all kinds of Sewing Machines and guarantee the work.

A. J. CHITTENDEN, Marion, Ky.

PECULIAR in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses great curative value. You should TRY IT.

Times are hard, I must and will have money, will positively sell anything and everything in the Grocery and Hardware line at COST for the next 30 days.

Mason Fruit Jars, 80 cents per dozen. Sealing Wax Fruit Jars, 65 cents per dozen. Granulated Sugar 19 pounds for \$1.00. Light C Sugar 20 pounds for \$1.00. Cups and Saucers 15 cents per set. Glasses 15 cents per set. Water Buckets, 10 cents each.

I AM HANDLING THE Geo. Delker Buggy, The Best Buggy Made in the World.

Disc Cultivators, The Best Made, Handled By Us Only.

Buggy Harness, from \$5.00 up. Nails, wire and in fact everything else in the Hardware line positively at first cost for the next 30 days. We want your Wool, Ginsang and Feathers, will pay you spot cash for them.

M. SCHWAB.

## A Word to Farmers.

We Want to Supply Your wants in Our Line.

We announce to the Farmers of Crittenden and adjoining counties that we are handling Farming Machinery this season, and will supply you with as good as the market affords

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

We handle the Mogul Wagon, one of best made.

WE HAVE THE CELEBRATED Champion Harvesting Machines,

So long known, so well tried and greatly prized by farmers of the South and West.

Your attention is especially called to our own make of plows. Our double shovels, new ground plows and cultivators are extensively used and highly appreciated by many farmers—we are selling them very low and know that a fair trial will convince you of their many good qualities. We are also handling

National Corn, Tobacco and Wheat Fertilizers,

One of the best commercial fertilizers known. It has been sold in this county for years, and is recommended by many of the best farmers

We keep on hands repairs for all the mowing machines sold in this section.

Knowing that we have good goods, and will give you value received for every dollar you spend with us, we earnestly solicit your trade. As to our reliability, we refer to our record for the many years we have done business in Marion. Come and see us.

MARION, KY.

J. W. ADAMS & SON.



# The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Needles, oils and supplies for all kinds of sewing machines at Pierce & Son's.

Lime at Pierce & Son's, Shingles at Walker & Olive's.

County court next Monday.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Dr. Jordan, the dentist, of Marion.

Doors and sash at Walker & Olive's.

Get a copy of Coin's Financial School at Hearin's.

Fly bumpers.

A. Dewey & Co.

Hair ornaments, the latest, at Mrs. Loving's.

Go to Thomas Bros. for fine ice cream and cold drinks.

Quarterly meeting at Hurricane Saturday and Sunday.

More than thirty teachers will be examined Friday and Saturday.

The baptistry at the Baptist church of this place has been completed.

You should see those lovely baby caps at Mrs. Loving's.

Mrs. Loving has lovely new white hats just received.

Mr. O. M. James will speak at New Salem Saturday night, June 8.

Get out prices on screen doors before buying elsewhere.

A. Dewey & Co.

B. Kevill has qualified as administrator of J. H. Ansons, deceased.

Save money and buy your screen doors from

A. Dewey & Co.

Jailer Hard has his one boarder—Sam Patterson—engaged in white-washing.

No requisition papers were issued for Gould, and he has been released from the Missouri prison.

Get your building lumber from Walker & Olive.

A car load of fine white Union county corn for sale; price 50 cents per bushel.

A. Dewey & Co.

We offer for sale a penny as gentle as can be and will work anywhere, single or double.

Thomas Bros.

Mr. Jonathan Jacobs was in town Saturday, fixing his pension papers. He gets about \$400 the first draw.

Monday morning Messrs. Barklow and Teer, from Harrold came to town and had a warrant issued charging Wm. Tubor with a breach of the peace. They report that he beat and abused a couple of boys Sunday.

Mr. T. J. Nickell spent two days in this county last week, mixing with the voters. He has been kept at home by illness in his family for several weeks, but now hopes to see some of the voters of the district.

Sam Hazel, a negro who resided in Sturgis up to a year ago, was lynched between Blackburn and Shawntown last Friday evening. He had stolen a fine horse, which cost him his life—Sturgis Ledger.

The best gardener in the county is Lark Hard. He has transformed the deserted appearance of the jail lots into a thing of real beauty, and is making it produce that which is useful, and very valuable about meal time.

Mr. A. Dewey is perfecting arrangements for putting up a big flouring mill at Henderson. Mr. Dewey is conceded by mill men to be one of the best millers in Southern Kentucky. It is to be regretted that he is going to leave Marion.

A few nights ago a burglar visited a number of private residences in Princeton and helped himself to the contents of the pockets of the trousers of his victims. Among the unfortunate was Mr. S. Hodge, formerly of this place.

Several persons left Tuesday to attend the Republican State Convention at Louisville. Among them were Dr. W. J. Deboe, W. B. Yandell, H. A. Haynes, Jno. T. Eranks, W. D. Haynes, O. S. Young, A. M. Henry, Milt. Babbs.

John Parr and Bob Brown are responsible for the story that a Caldwell county farmer has been setting his tobacco and fortifying against the cutworm by wrapping a piece of paper loosely around the root of each plant before it was put in the ground.

Mrs. Thomas' music class, under her management, will give an entertainment at the School House Hall Friday night, June 7. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion and the public may confidently expect something good. Everybody invited.

## Princeton Choral Union

The Princeton Choral Union will give a concert at the opera house at Marion Monday evening, June 10. The music will be of the very highest class, and all lovers of good music can not afford to miss it.

## Mr. Nickell Will Speak.

Mr. T. J. Nickell requests us to announce that he will address the people at Marion Monday, June 10, in regard to the legislative race. The other candidates are invited, and a fair division of time will be accorded them.

## Short Lived Felicity.

On May 16, Mr. Jesse Jennings and Miss Eva Dobbs, of near Crayneville, were united in marriage. On the 5th day thereafter they disagreed and he departed; on the third day he was recalled, and everything promised peace and happiness, but in a day or two there was another separation. It was the bride who was fickle.

A week ago Sunday a Mr. Kline, who has been representing a "Memorial Company" in that section, and Miss Effie Butler, a young lady of the Salem neighborhood, without consulting their friends, left for Tennessee. At Dover they were married and Friday they returned to Salem.

Sunday was observed as children's day at the Methodist church; the Sunday School and preaching hours were consumed by the children's programme. Declarations and essays concerning the various branches of church work, songs and prayer service filled the time. The church was decorated with flowers, and the little folks were happy.

The trial of Gregory, Eritts and Norris, charged with "conspiring and banding together to intimidate," was called Friday, but on account of the absence of a Commonwealth witness was postponed until next Friday. Attorney A. C. Moore has been employed to assist in the prosecution and O. M. James will conduct the fight for the defense.

Elder R. A. LaRue of this county and Miss Bula Barnes, of Sebec, of Webster county, were united in marriage at the residence of the father of the bride, Mr. Len Barnes, Wednesday morning, June 5. The couple have scores of friends in this and Livingston county who join with the Press in extending congratulations.

## Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Marion Graded School will be held at the opera house. There are some twenty or more graduates in the common school branches; each of these has to deliver an oration or read an essay; good music will be one feature and there are many other good things in the programme. Marion will attend en masse. The Press is printed too early to give any account of the splendid affair this week, but we will give a full account in the next issue.

## Weldon-Davis

Repton, Ky., June 5.—Mr. James Weldon, of Cardsville, and Miss Lulu Davis, of Repton, were united in marriage at the Methodist church at Brownsville, Ind., May 18. After the ceremony they went to Cardsville, where a grand reception was given them; after remaining there some days they came to Repton, to bride's parents—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Davis. The groom is a prominent farmer and business man of Cardsville. The bride is the accomplished daughter of W. P. Davis, a prominent farmer of this section.

Thursday the town officers had to take a blind man in charge because of his boisterous, rowdy conduct. His name is Smith, and he claimed to be a veterinary surgeon. He cursed and yelled and yelled and cursed while in court. His wife, who accompanied him, said that he was not drunk but hungry, and that if the court would give him a cup of nice strong, hot coffee, that it would settle his nerves and he would come around all right. The court took a different view of the matter, however, and sent him to jail to spend the night. This evidently suited the prisoner exactly, and his wife remarked that it was usual for her to be sent to the hotel when he went to jail. The court had caught a tartar and was glad to get him out of town the next day.

Mr. David Kevill, who has purchased Mr. A. Dewey's half interest in the Marion roller mill will devote his time to the mill business, and the old patrons of the mill and the public generally may be assured that everything will be all right. Mr. Kevill has no superior as a miller in this country; he has been in the business a long time, and understands it in every detail; he is also a splendid business man, attentive and prompt. The product of the Marion roller mill and its business methods will continue to meet the approval of the people.

A telegram received here Monday announced the discharge of William Goode from jail at Charleston, Mo.

## HEIRS TO A MILLION.

Some Crittenden County People Who May be Millionaires Yet.

From the Stephenville (Texas) Inquirer we clip the following. The John Zimmerman referred to moved from this county to Texas several years ago, and the Duvall spoken of is the wife of Mr. Alonzo Duvall of Marion, and Birdie Worley is the late wife of John Worley of this county.

"The many friends of John Zimmerman in this county will be glad to know that he, together with other relatives, will soon come into possession of an immense fortune, through the death of a relative. The fortune is in land, situated in Germany, England and Austria, and amounts to \$25,000,000. This right smug little man for any man, and to one situated like Mr. Zimmerman, it no doubt looks like too much for the flimsy mind to grasp. John is a steady, hard working farmer, near town, who by honesty and economy has made a living for his family and accumulated some property besides. These are the kind of men who deserve the smile of fortune and we are glad to extend him our hand in congratulation. The other heirs in Erath county are Allan W. Zimmerman, Elizabeth Zimmerman, (now Harris) Amer Duvall and Birdie Worley. Messrs. Cook & Vincent of this place have been retained as counsel for the heirs. The following from the weekly Globe-Democrat of July 17, 1894, fully explains the situation:

New York, July 13.—Police Sergeant John Zimmerman, who lives at 267 Rutledge street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is said to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at \$25,000,000. Over sixty years ago Mrs. Minnie Meuch, the grandmother of Sergeant Zimmerman, came to this country. In 1841 or 1842 she received word that her father had died, leaving all of his property to her and her sister for use during her lifetime. The survivor of the two was to inherit it all, and at her death the property was to be divided among all her descendants who might then be alive.

Mrs. Meuch outlived her sister by many years, and died in Jersey City a year ago, shortly after she had celebrated her 96th birthday. She had never bothered about the property in her lifetime, believing it was of small value, and gave notice to the executors that they should let it stand for her heirs.

During these sixty years the property has increased greatly in value, as most of it was in real estate scattered about Germany, England, Austria, lots that were worth little or nothing at the time the original will was drawn, are now said to be of great value. Lawyer Hubbard, of this city, hunted the matter up and has located twenty-two heirs. One of them is Zimmerman.

## Letter List.

Miss Sallie Brown, B. H. Benford, Mrs. Cora Bateman, Miss Maudie Blakeley, Mr. Will Carter, Fred C. Clement, Miss Sarah J. Deikey, Joe Debo, J. H. Duncanson, Elie Endaley, Mrs. J. W. Gass, G. W. Grayson, Sisk Hunter, Miss Sallie Hodge, Miss Mary Hase, Tony Johnson, A. B. Tinsington, Miss Sarah Long, J. W. Martin, John F. Mayes, Chas. Reich, J. D. Reeves, Miss Cora Sugg, L. D. Sheddler, Isam N. Smith, Miss Cora Travis, Wilson White, and C. Walker.

If the above letters are not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

A. M. Hearin, P. M.

At the regular meeting of Blackwell Lodge No. 57, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chancellor Commander.—H. F. Ray, Vice Chancellor.—J. F. Dodge, Prelate.—Eld. J. S. Henry, Master of Work.—G. M. Crider, Master of Arms.—S. R. Adams, District Deputy.—H. A. Haynes, Delegate to Grand Lodge.—John T. Franks.

## Deeds Recorded.

J. M. Travis to T. A. Travis, 55 acres for \$650. James King's heirs to R. W. Moore, 20 acres for \$50. F. A. Jacobs to Trustees School District No. 44, lot for \$16.50. C. C. Heine to Jacob Heine, land for \$910.

Berry James, the saw mill man of this place, is putting in machinery for making all kinds of wooden hoops for barrels, hogheads, etc. This addition to his business will afford a market for a great deal of timber that has always been worthless heretofore in this section. In a few weeks the machine will be at work.

Rev. W. H. Milley will preach at Deane School house the third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and at night.

## Gold Discovered in Blackford

ED. PRESS: Mrs. Julia McDaniels arrived in our town Wednesday, May 29, from some point in Indiana and at once instituted a search for something, no one knew what. After searching from Wednesday until Saturday noon, she was seen to look over many lots in town, and it was a curiosity to our people to know what she was in search of; but finally she went to Vaughn & Curry's mill, and proposed to buy from them two houses and lots, also their mill and mill lot; they told her the price and she at once told them it was a trade and advanced enough money to make good her word. Then she went to John G. Simpson and asked him his price on his property and he told her, so she said with a smile on her face, "that's cheap enough," and advanced enough to make good the trade, and then she went to Farmer Burd and proposed buying his property and they agreed on the price and closed the trade, and after buying property too numerous to mention she told the parties of whom she had purchased the property that she would at once begin to dig for gold. Tuesday morning she hired all the idle men in town and began the opening of what she called a gold mine. She seems to be in good faith and says she knows exactly where the yellow metal is deposited. This woman is a mystery to us. She seems to have plenty of money to back her judgment, and is yet buying property for which she pays whatever is asked for it and says her fortune will be made in Blackford.

Mrs. McDaniels is of Indian descent, and says that she is related to Powhatan, Pocahontas and many other famous Indians. She is very intelligent and seems to be perfectly familiar with the business world and if she goes on at the rate she is going now, it will be but a few days until she will own the town. It is quite a boom to our quiet little town and our people are much excited over the flattering prospects of it soon growing into a city, and of Webster county becoming the Eldorado of the Mississippi valley. May the good begun work continue.

## Minutes.

District S. S. Convention of First District met in Wilsons Chapel on Saturday, June 1, 1895.

The devotional service was conducted by W. J. Hill, with several earnest prayers for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, upon this occasion. The first topic on the programme was how can we improve our Sunday school. The subject was ably and earnestly discussed by J. P. Hogard and others.

There being no singing classes present except the Wilson Chapel class, it made the music for the occasion.

The district president H. S. Wheeler then made his report, which showed up well for this district.

Reports of individual schools were not so good as they might have been only two in the district being reported which were very good.

The two reports made by their Superintendents were Sue Phillips, of Wilson Chapel, and New Lamb, of Sugar Grove school, which reports were one up on their schools. The choir then sang Resurrection Morning.

The moderator then announced intermission for one hour and a half, which time was spent in a hearty reception of the bountiful repast that was spread before the multitude.

After recess, the topic, The Influence of the Sunday school on citizenship, on society and on the church, was discussed at length by R. M. Franks, W. A. Jacobs and M. R. Milley.

Importance of efficient primary teaching was discussed with interest by W. A. Jacobs, R. M. Franks, Mrs. J. M. Lamb, M. H. Milley, A. A. Deboe and W. J. Hill.

The convention then closed with benedictory prayer by M. H. Milley. M. H. Milley, Moderator. S. D. Jacobs, Secretary.

The School Board held a meeting Monday afternoon and decided to have an eight month term of the Graded School next year. Contracts were made with S. W. Adams and Walter Blackburn to teach.

The Secretary was directed to receive bids for the construction of an iron fence along the west and north sides of the school property.

## Quarterly Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting for the Marion circuit M. E. church, South, will be held at Hurricane next Saturday and Sunday, June 8 and 9. Rev. B. F. Orr will preach at the Methodist church in Marion next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. J. D. Fraser, P. C.

We bought our fruit jars last season at bottom prices, and since the great advance in prices we can sell you cheaper than any one; call and get our prices. Thomas Bros.

## PERSONAL.

J. P. Pierce was in Louisville last week.

C. S. Nunn was in Princeton Tuesday.

Mr. H. K. Woods is in Louisville.

J. W. Wallace, of Tolu, was in town Tuesday.

Caswell Bennett left last night for Ardmore, I. T.

Mrs. H. F. Ray is visiting friends in Tennessee.

Mrs. J. F. Price has been ill for several weeks.

Mr. Caswell Bennett returned from the West last week.

Mr. L. H. James is attending court at Princeton.

Mr. Isaac Lanley, of Salem, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Frank Cossitt, of Evansville, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. M. V. Meachem, of Christian county, was in town Sunday.

Dr. Driskill, of Grand Rivers, spent Thursday in Marion.

Mr. S. A. Frazier, of Shady Grove was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Briggs, after an absence of some months, returned this week.

Dr. W. J. J. Paris, of Elizabethtown, Ill., was in Marion Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Hearin spent a few days with friends at Eldersville last week.

Mr. A. J. Bennett, of Tolu, was in town Monday en route home from Fredonia.

Dr. J. R. Clark was called to see a patient, Mrs. Travis, near Grand Rivers last week.

Mrs. Maggie Noggle and Miss Edie Carter, of DeKoven, are guests of friends in Marion.

Mr. Bud Wallingford and wife, of Dycusburg, were guests of W. B. Yandell's family last week.

Miss Della Kevill returned from Bowling Green Tuesday, where she has been attending college.

Mr. H. J. Powell, general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., was in town Saturday.

Mr. Wm. F. Clement, of this place, is spending the week in Corydon, the guest of Mr. Will Atkin.

Mrs. Russell has been quite sick for the past two weeks, but will be able to deliver goods to her customers in a few days.

Messrs. John Franks, Wm. Baird, and Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Miss Eva Williams, went to Providence Sunday.

Mr. W. I. Cruce returned from Ardmore, I. T., last week. He is well pleased with the country and the situation of affairs out there, and may make it his permanent home.

Mrs. Wright, of Litchfield, is the guest of Mrs. Margaret Rochester, of this place. They are old friends but until recently had not met or known the whereabouts of each other for fifty years.

Misses Mary and Vic Cameron gave a "Mother Hubbard" party at the residence of their mother, Mrs. T. J. Cameron, last Friday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Mabel Hayden of Detroit, Mich. The crowd met at Dr. T. H. Cossitt's, and marched to Mrs. Cameron's, where they spent several pleasant hours.

Bring in your wheat. We will pay the highest market price for it. W. D. Haynes.

The Sunday School Convention at Wilsons Chapel Saturday was largely attended, and the programme was interesting. Addresses were made by Messrs. Milley, Hogard, Hill and others. The singing by the Wilson Chapel class was splendid, and a most excellent dinner was served.

Car load of shingles just received, every bundle warranted; get our prices. A. Dewey & Co.

## Henderson Tragedy.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—About 6 o'clock this morning in the Walnut Bottom, opposite Mt. Vernon, Ind., Morgan Black went to the house of George Fisher, a widower, and finding him in bed, began firing on him with a revolver. The first shot missed him and he sprang up and ran. As he did so Black shot him in the arm, and again through the heart. After Fisher fell Black shot him in the head.

Black claims Fisher was too intimate with his sister, who is a weak-minded woman. Black was arrested and lodged in jail. He made no resistance, it is thought Black is demented, he having once been in the asylum.

Fisher was an overseer for George Martin, and was highly respected.

It is reported here that the white caps gave a couple of negroes near Sullivan, Union county, a sound thrashing last Saturday night, for stealing.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. O. C.

# Marion Planing Mills, MARION, KENTUCKY.

Furnishes all kinds of Building Lumber, such as:

FLOORING, SIDING, CEILING.

Cornice of all kinds, Brackets, Etc., MADE TO ORDER

Makes Doors and Window Frames, Does all kinds of Repairing in wood work.

Competes with anybody in prices, and excels all in quality of goods. Don't buy anything in our line until you see us. Mr. R. B. Dorr, our manager, has had 30 years experience in this work; he would be glad to have all of his old friends and customers to call.

R. N. DORR, Propt.

## Children's Day.

PROGRAMME.

Of Children's Day Exercises, to be held at Greens Chapel Sunday, June 9, 1895.

Opening exercise, song by two little girls and Lord's Prayer by Maudie Wilson.

Essay by Miss Eva Nunn. Singing by choir. Dialogue by Mabel Wilson and Robert Rankin.

Recitation, by Miss Cora Sullivan. Song, Morning Light, Clara Nunn, leader.

Essay by Miss Dedie Sullivan. Song by choir. Dialogue, Offerings, Great and Small, by three little girls and one little boy.

Golden Gate exercise, Miss Mary Hamilton, guardian. Collection of envelopes. Intermission.

Lecture, by J. E. Sullivan. Dialogue, The Pennys, by eight little boys.

Song by the choir. Essay by Miss Mary Hamilton. Recitation by Addie Nunn. Song by the choir.

Dialogue, Do it worth while. Recitation, by Hattie Truitt. Dialogue, by Misses Nannie Cain and Susie Hamilton.

Song by the choir. Essay, by Lillie Wilson. Remarks by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hays.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Let all come and bring their baskets well filled.

Mary Hamilton, Lillie Wilson, Committee.

Did You Know That

The court house is neatly kept? Marion has a population of 1404? Marion is proud of her Graded School?

The town clock could not be dispensed with? John Skelton is making a good police judge?

John Parr's merry laughter will cure the dyspepsia? The best school Marion ever had closes this week?

J. H. Morse is getting to be an expert wheelman? Dr. J. H. Clark is the best fisherman in the county?

An iron fence will be put around the school house? The weather never gets too hot for postmaster Hearin to talk?

No one will be surprised if Crittenden does the same thing? J. P. Pierce does more business than any other man in the county?

"Spine Postlethwait has purchased a lot and will build a house in Marion? Livingston, Lyon and Trigg counties have voted for prohibition this year?

Three men have been hung by mobs and one by the law in Crittenden county? Frank Loyd is never happier than when in the discharge of official duties?

When deputy sheriff Pickens goes out after the boys he rarely returns empty handed? Cad Bennett is knocking down to business in Ardmore, I. T., and may yet go to Congress?

Dr. Swope will leave behind him lots of friends and a splendid practice when he goes to New Mexico? Friday and Saturday next is examination day, and a score or more of teachers will be on the anxious seat?

W. B. Yandell's new brick residence will add to the beauty of Bellville street—the prettiest thoroughfare in town?

W. I. Cruce will move to Ardmore, I. T., about September 1, and that everybody in Marion and Crittenden county is sorry that he is to leave us?

Last Call. I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions whatever. Jno. T. Franks, S. O. C.

## Take Notice!

We have made and sold Skelton's Medicine now about twelve months and every bottle has been sold on a guarantee. Some medicines are sold on a guarantee until they are established, and that was solely our object of guaranteeing, and we think that has been done beyond a doubt, and we hereby give notice to whom it may concern, that after this date that we will not sell any more medicine on a guarantee, nor will we refund for any that has been sold after this date. We shall continue to keep the medicine up to its present standard or better if possible, and all are expected to govern themselves according to the above notice. We have sold 2500 bottles and have refunded for 43 bottles only, which proves beyond a doubt that the medicine is exceptionally good. We are very thankful to our patrons for their patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.

Marion Medicine Co. May 29, '95. Marion, Ky.

Attention Farmers.

We are now ready to handle all your surplus wheat, for which we will pay you the highest market price.

A. Dewey & Co.

Tinware too cheap to advertise.

A. F. Griffith.

Buy your screen doors from A. Dewey & Co.

All kinds of dressed lumber, flooring, siding, ceiling, finishing lumber, mouldings of every description, turned columns; our prices will not admit of competition. When wanting any of the above don't fail to get our prices.

A. Dewey & Co.

The I. W. Harper is the finest whiskey on earth. Used in moderation, is a sure specific for indigestion for general debility, for insomnia, for mental depression. It is as fragrant as ripe fruit and if used in moderation it lengthens life, adds to our joys and drives cold care away.

The I. W. Harper whiskey is absolutely pure. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians of this country, and by degrees it is winning a world-wide reputation. Sold by

J. H. Orice & Bro., Marion, Ky.

Siding, ceiling, moulding, etc., for sale by Walker & Olive. Get our prices on any bill you may want.

Plates 25 cents per set.

A. F. Griffith.

Half Rates on Sundays.

Taking effect May 26, the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway will sell on every Sunday, round trip tickets, between all its stations on the main line, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets are good only on date of sale, good returning the same day. This gives an opportunity to visit one of the large cities or spend a day with their friends along the line. For further information call on agents or address:



# The Press.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Needles, oils and supplies for all kinds of sewing machines at Pierce & Son's.

Line at Pierce & Son's.

Shingles at Walker & Olive's.

County court next Monday.

Dr. T. H. Cossitt, Dentist, Marion.

Dr. Jordan, the dentist, of Marion.

Doors and sash at Walker & Olive's. Get a copy of Coin's Financial School at Hearin's.

Fly bumpers.

A. Dewey & Co.

Hair ornaments, the latest, at Mrs. Loving's.

Go to Thomas Bros. for fine ice cream and cold drinks.

Quarterly meeting at Hurricane Saturday and Sunday.

More than thirty teachers will be examined Friday and Saturday.

The baptistry at the Baptist church of this place has been completed.

You should see those lovely baby caps at Mrs. Loving's.

Mrs. Loving has lovely new white hats just received.

Mr. O. M. James will speak at New Salem Saturday night, June 8.

Get out prices on green doors before buying elsewhere.

A. Dewey & Co.

B. Kevill has qualified as administrator of J. H. Aarons, deceased.

Save money and buy your screen doors from

A. Dewey & Co.

Jailer Hard has his one boarder—Sam Patterson—engaged in white-washing.

No requisition papers were issued for Gools, and he has been released from the Missouri prison.

Get your building lumber from Walker & Olive.

A car load of fine white Union county corn for sale; price 50 cents per bushel.

A. Dewey & Co.

We offer for sale a poney as gentle as can be and will work anywhere, single or double.

Thomas Bros.

Mr. Jonathan Jacobs was in town Saturday, fixing his pension papers. He gets about \$400 the first draw.

Monday morning Messrs. Burkalo and Teer, from Harold came to town and had a warrant issued charging Wm. Taber with a breach of the peace. They report that he beat and abused a couple of boys Sunday.

Mr. T. J. Nickell spent two days in this county last week, mixing with the voters. He has been kept at home by illness in his family for several weeks, but now hopes to see some of the voters of the district.

Sam Hazel, a negro who resided in Sturgis up to a year ago, was lynched between Blackburn and Shawneetown last Friday evening. He had stolen a fine horse, which cost him his life—Sturgis Ledger.

The best gardener in this county is Lark Hard. He has transformed the deserted appearance of the jail lots into a thing of real beauty, and is making it produce that which is useful, and very valuable about meal times.

Mr. A. Dewey is perfecting arrangements for putting up a big flouring mill at Henderson. Mr. Dewey's conceded by mill men to be one of the best millers in Southern Kentucky. It is to be regretted that he is going to leave Marion.

A few nights ago a burglar visited a number of private residences in Princeton and helped himself to the contents of the pockets of the trousers of his victims. Among the unfortunate was Mr. S. Hodge, formerly of this place.

Several persons left Tuesday to attend the Republican State Convention at Louisville. Among them were Dr. W. J. Deboe, W. B. Yandell, H. A. Haynes, Jno. T. Franks, W. D. Haynes, O. S. Young, A. M. Henry, Milt Babb.

John Parr and Bob Brown are responsible for the story that a Caldwell county farmer has been setting his tobacco and fortifying against the cutworm by wrapping a piece of paper loosely around the root of each plant before it was put in the ground.

Mrs. Thomas' music class, under her management, will give an entertainment at the School House Hall Friday night, June 7. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion and the public may confidently expect something good. Everybody invited.

## Princeton Choral Union

The Princeton Choral Union will give a concert at the opera house at Marion Monday evening, June 10. The music will be of the very highest class, and all lovers of good music can not afford to miss it.

## Mr. Nickell Will Speak.

Mr. T. J. Nickell requests us to announce that he will address the people at Marion Monday, June 10, in regard to the legislative race. The other candidates are invited, and a fair division of time will be accorded them.

## Short Lived Felicity.

On May 16, Mr. Jesse Jennings and Miss Eva Dolbs, of near Crayneville, were united in marriage. On the 5th day thereafter they disagreed and he departed; on the third day he was recalled, and everything promised peace and happiness, but in a day or two there was another separation. It was the bride who was fickle.

A week ago Sunday a Mr. Kline, who has been representing a "Memorial Company" in that section, and Miss Ellie Butler, a young lady of the Salem neighborhood, without consulting their friends, left for Tennessee. At Dover they were married and Friday they returned to Salem.

Sunday was observed as children's day at the Methodist church; the Sunday School and preaching hours were consumed by the children's programme. Declarations and essays concerning the various branches of church work, songs and prayer service filled the time. The church was decorated with flowers, and the little folks were happy.

The trial of Gregory, Fritts and Norris, charged with "conspiring and hatching together to intimidate," was called Friday, but on account of the absence of a Commonwealth witness was postponed until next Friday. Attorney A. C. Moore has been employed to assist in the prosecution and O. M. James will conduct the fight for the defense.

Elder R. A. Laine of this county and Miss Bulah Barnes, of Sebre, of Webster county, were united in marriage at the residence of the father of the bride, Mr. Len Barnes, Wednesday morning, June 5. The couple have scores of friends in this and Livingston county who join with the Press in extending congratulations.

## Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Marion Graded School will be held at the opera house. There are some twenty or more graduates in the common school branches; each of these has to deliver an oration or read an essay; good music will be one feature and there are many other good things in the programme. Marion will attend en masse. The Press is printed too early to give any account of the splendid affair this week, but we will give a full account in the next issue.

## Weldon-Davis

Repton, Ky., June 5.—Mr. James Weldon, of Curdsville, and Miss Lula Davis, of Repton, were united in marriage at the Methodist church at Brownsville, Ind., May 18. After the ceremony they went to Curdsville, where a grand reception was given them; after remaining there some days they came to Repton, to bride's parents—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Davis. The groom is a prominent farmer and business man of Curdsville. The bride is the accomplished daughter of W. P. Davis, a prominent farmer of this section.

Thursday the town officers had to take a blind man in charge because of his boisterous, rowdy conduct. His name is Smith, and he claimed to be a veterinary surgeon. He cursed and yelled and yelled and cursed while in court. His wife, who accompanied him, said that he was not drunk but hungry, and that if the court would give him a cup of nice strong, hot coffee, that it would settle his nerves and he would come around all right. The court took a different view of the matter, however, and sent him to jail to spend the night. This evidently suited the prisoner exactly, and his wife remarked that it was usual for her to be sent to the hotel when he went to jail. The court had caught a tartar and was glad to get him out of town the next day.

Mr. David Kevill, who has purchased Mr. A. Dewey's half interest in the Marion roller mill will devote his time to the mill business, and the old patrons of the mill and the public generally may be assured that everything will be all right. Mr. Kevill has no superior as a miller in this country; he has been in the business a long time, and understands it in every detail; he is also a splendid business man, attentive and prompt. The product of the Marion roller mill and its business methods will continue to meet the approval of the people.

A telegram received here Monday announced the discharge of William Goods from jail at Charleston, Mo.

## HEIRS TO A MILLION.

Some Crittenden County People Who May be Millionaires Yet.

From the Stephensville (Texas) Inquirer we clip the following. The John Zimmerman referred to moved from this county to Texas several years ago, and the Duvall spoken of is the wife of Mr. Alonzo Duvall of Marion, and Birdie Worley is the lamented wife of John Worley of this county.

"The many friends of John Zimmerman in this county will be glad to know that he, together with other relatives, will soon come into possession of an immense fortune, through the death of a relative. The fortune is in land, situated in Germany, England and Austria, and amounts to \$25,000,000. This a right snug little sum for any man, and to one situated like Mr. Zimmerman, it no doubt looks like too much for the finite mind to grasp. John is a steady, hard working farmer, near town, who by honesty and economy has made a living for his family and accumulated some property besides. These are the kind of men who deserve the smile of fortune and we are glad to extend him our hand in congratulation. The other heirs in Erath county are Allan W. Zimmerman, Elizabeth Zimmerman, (now Harris) Amer Duvall and Birdie Worley. Messrs. Cook & Vincent of this place have been retained as counsel for the heirs. The following from the weekly Globe Democrat of July 17, 1894, fully explains the situation:

New York, July 13.—Police Sergeant John Zimmerman, who lives at 267 Rutledge street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is said to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at \$25,000,000. Over sixty years ago Mrs. Ma.ilda Mench, the grandmother of Sergeant Zimmerman, came to this country. In 1841 or 1842 she received word that her father had died, leaving all of his property to her and her sister for use during her lifetime. The survivor of the two was to inherit all, and at her death the property was to be divided among all her descendants who might then be alive.

Mrs. Mench outlived her sister by many years, and died in Jersey City a year ago, shortly after she had celebrated her 96th birthday. She had never bothered about the property in her lifetime, believing it was of small value, and gave notice to the executors that they should let it stand for her heirs.

During these sixty years the property has increased greatly in value, as most of it was in real estate scattered about Germany, England, Austria, Lots that were worth little or nothing at the time the original will was drawn, are now said to be of great value. Lawyer Hubbell, of this city, hunted the matter up and has located twenty-two heirs. One of them is Zimmerman.

## Letter List.

Miss Sallie Brown, B. H. Bonford, Mrs. Cona Batman, Miss Mandie Blakeley, Mr. Will Carter, Fred C. Clement, Miss Sarah J. Dekey, Joe Debo, J. H. Duncan, Elie Endale, Mrs. J. W. Gass, G. W. Grayson, Sink Hunter, Miss Sallie Hodge, Miss Mary Hase, Tony Johnson, A. B. Tinsington, Miss Sarah Long, J. W. Martin, John F. Mayes, Chas. Reich, J. D. Reeves, Miss Cora Sugg, L. D. Sheffield, Isaac N. Smith, Miss Cora Travis, Wilson White, and C. Walker.

If the above letters are not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

A. M. Hearin, P. M.

At the regular meeting of Blackwell Lodge No. 57, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chancellor Commander.—H. F. Ray, Vice Chancellor.—J. F. Dodge, Prelate.—Eld. J. S. Henry, Master of Work.—G. M. Crider, Master of Arms.—S. R. Adams, District Deputy.—H. A. Haynes, Delegate to Grand Lodge.—John T. Franks.

## Deeds Recorded.

J. M. Travis to T. A. Travis, 55 acres for \$650. James King's heirs to R. W. Moore, 20 acres for \$50. F. A. Jacobs to Trustees School District No. 44, lot for \$16.50. C. C. Heine to Jacob Heine, land for \$910.

Berry James, the saw mill man of this place, is putting in machinery for making all kinds of wooden hoops for barrels, hogheads, etc. This addition to his business will afford a market for a great deal of timber that has always been worthless heretofore in this section. In a few weeks the machine will be at work.

Rev. W. B. Milley will preach at Doane School house the third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and at night,

## Gold Discovered in Blackford

Ed. Press: Mrs. Julia McDaniels arrived in our town Wednesday, May 29, from some point in Indiana and at once instituted a search for something, no one knew what. After searching from Wednesday until Saturday noon, she was seen to look over many lots in town, and it was a curiosity to our people to know what she was in search of; but finally she went to Vaughn & Curry's mill, and proposed to buy from them two houses and lots, also their mill and mill lot; they told her the price and she at once told them it was a trade and advanced enough money to make good her word. Then she went to John G. Simpson and asked him his price on his property and he told her, so she said with a smile on her face, "that's cheap enough," and advanced enough to make good the trade, and then she went to Farmer Burch and proposed buying his property and they agreed on the price and closed the trade, and after buying property too numerous to mention she told the parties of whom she had purchased the property that she would at once begin to dig for gold. Tuesday morning she hired all the idle men in town and began the opening of what she called a gold mine. She seems to be in good faith and says she knows exactly where the yellow metal is deposited. This woman is a mystery to us. She seems to have plenty of money to back her judgment, and is yet buying property for which she pays whatever is asked for it and says her fortune will be made in Blackford.

Mrs. McDaniels is of Indian descent, and says that she is related to Powhatan, Pocahontas and many other famous Indians. She is very intelligent and seems to be perfectly familiar with the business world and if she goes on at the rate she is going now, it will be but a few days until she will own the town. It is quite a boom to our quiet little town and our people are much excited over the flattering prospects of it soon growing into a city, and of Webster county becoming the Eldorado of the Mississippi valley. May the good begun work continue.

Longfellow.

## Minutes.

District S. S. Convention of First District met in Wilsons Chapel on Saturday, June 1, 1895.

The devotional service was conducted by W. J. Hill, with several earnest prayers for an outpouring of the Holy Ghost, upon this occasion.

The first topic on the programme was how can we improve our Sunday school. The subject was ably and earnestly discussed by J. P. Hogard and others.

There being no singing classes present except the Wilson Chapel class, it made the music for the occasion.

The district president H. S. Wheeler then made his report, which showed up well for this district. Reports of individual schools were not so good as they might have been only two in the district being reported which were very good.

The two reports made by their Superintendents were Sue Phillips, of Wilson Chapel, and New Lamb, of Sugar Grove school, which reports were encouraging for their schools. The choir then sang Resurrection Morning.

The moderator then announced intermission for one hour and a half, which time was spent in a hearty reception of the beautiful report that was spread before the multitude.

After recess, the topic, The Influence of the Sunday school on citizenship, on society and on the church, was discussed at length by R. M. Franks, W. A. Jacobs and M. H. Milley.

Importance of efficient primary teaching was discussed with interest by W. A. Jacobs, R. M. Franks, Mrs. J. M. Lamb, M. H. Milley, A. A. Deboe and W. J. Hill. The convention then closed with benedictory prayer by M. H. Milley. M. H. Milley, Moderator.

S. D. Jacobs, Secretary.

The School Board held a meeting Monday afternoon and decided to have an eight month term of the Graded School next year. Contracts were made with S. W. Adams and Walter Blackburn to teach.

The Secretary was directed to receive bids for the construction of an iron fence along the west and north sides of the school property.

## Quarterly Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting for the Marion circuit M. E. church, South, will be held at Hurricane next Saturday and Sunday, June 8 and 9. Rev. B. F. Orr will preach at the at the Methodist church in Marion next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. J. D. Fraser, P. C.

We bought our fruit last season at bottom prices, and since the great advance in prices we can sell you cheaper than any one; call and get our prices.

Thomas Bros.

## PERSONAL.

J. P. Pierce was in Louisville last week.

C. S. Nunn was in Princeton Tuesday.

Mr. H. K. Woods is in Louisville.

J. W. Wallace, of Tolu, was in town Tuesday.

Caswell Bennett left last night for Ardmore, I. T.

Mrs. H. F. Ray is visiting friends in Tennessee.

Mrs. J. F. Price has been ill for several weeks.

Mr. Caswell Bennett returned from the West last week.

Mr. L. H. James is attending court at Princeton.

Mr. Isaac Lanley, of Salem, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Frank Cossitt, of Evansville, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. M. V. Meachem, of Christian county, was in town Sunday.

Dr. Driskill, of Grand Rivers, spent Thursday in Marion.

Mr. S. A. Frazier, of Shady Grove was in Marion Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Briggs, after an absence of some months, returned this week.

Dr. W. J. J. Paris, of Elizabethtown, Ill., was in Marion Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Hearin spent a few days with friends at Elizabethtown last week.

Mr. A. J. Bennett, of Tolu, was in town Monday en route home from Fredonia.

Dr. J. R. Clark was called to see a patient, Mrs. Travis, near Grand Rivers last week.

Mrs. Maggie Noggle and Miss Edie Carter, of DeKoven, are guests of friends in Marion.

Mr. Bud Wallingford and wife, of Dycusburg, were guests of W. B. Yandell's family last week.

Miss Della Kevill returned from Bowling Green Tuesday, where she has been attending college.

Mr. H. J. Powell, general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., was in town Saturday.

Mr. W. F. Clement, of this place, is spending the week in Corydon, the guest of Mr. Will Aton.

Mrs. Russell has been quite sick for the past two weeks, but will be able to deliver goods to her customers in a few days.

Messrs. John Franks, Wm. Baird, and Mrs. Lizzie Williams and Miss Eva Williams, went to Providence Sunday.

Mr. W. I. Cruce returned from Ardmore, I. T., last week. He is well pleased with the country and the situation of affairs out there, and may make it his permanent home.

Mrs. Wright, of Litchfield, is the guest of Mrs. Margaret Rochester, of this place. They are old friends but until recently had not met or known the whereabouts of each other for fifty years.

Misses Mary and Vic Cameron gave a "Mother Hubbard" party at the residence of their mother, Mrs. T. C. Cameron, last Friday night, in honor of their guest, Miss Mabel Hayden of Detroit, Mich. The crowd met at Dr. T. H. Cossitt's, and marched to Mrs. Cameron's, where they spent several pleasant hours.

Bring in your wheat. We will pay the highest market price for it.

W. D. Haynes.

The Sunday School Convention at Wilson's Chapel Saturday was largely attended, and the programme was interesting. Addresses were made by Messrs. Milley, Hogard, Hill and others. The singing by the Wilson Chapel class was splendid, and a most excellent dinner was served.

Car load of shingles just received, every bundle warranted; get our prices.

A. Dewey & Co.

## Henderson Tragedy.

Henderson, Ky., June 3.—About 6 o'clock this morning in the Walnut Bottom, opposite Mt. Vernon, Ind., Morgau Black went to the house of George Fisher, a widower, and finding him in bed, began fluting on him with a revolver. The first shot missed him and he sprang up and ran. As he did so Black shot him in the arm, and again through the heart. After Fisher fell Black shot him in the head.

Black claims Fisher was too intimate with his sister, who is a weak-minded woman. Black was arrested and brought here this afternoon and lodged in jail. He made no resistance, it is thought Black is demented, he having once been in the asylum.

Fisher was an overseer for George Martin, and was highly respected.

It is reported here that the white caps gave a couple of negroes near Sullivan, Union county, a sound thrashing last Saturday night, for stealing.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions what ever.

Jno. T. Franks, S. C. O.

# Marion Planing Mills, MARION, KENTUCKY.

Furnishes all Kinds of Building Lumber, such as:

FLOORING, SIDING, CEILING.

Cornice of all kinds, Brackets, Etc., MADE TO ORDER

Makes Doors and Window Frames, Does all kinds of Repairing in wood work.

Competes with anybody in prices, and excels all in quality of goods. Don't buy anything in our line until you see us. Mr. R. B. Dorr, our manager, has had 30 years experience in this work; he would be glad to have all of his old friends and customers to call.

R. N. DORR, Propt.

## Children's Day.

PROGRAMME.

Of Children's Day Exercises, to be held at Greens Chapel Sunday, June 9, 1895.

Opening exercise, song by two little girls and Lord's Prayer by Maurice Wilson.

Essay by Miss Eva Nunn.

Singing by choir.

Dialogue by Mabel Wilson and Robert Rankin.

Recitation, by Miss Cora Sullivan.

Song, Morning Light, Clara Nunn, leader.

Essay by Miss Dalia Sullivan.

Song by choir.

Dialogue, Offerings. Great and Small, by three little girls and one little boy.

Golden Gate exercise, Miss Mary Hamilton, guardian.

Collection of envelopes.

Intermission.

Lecture, by J. E. Sullivan.

Dialogue, The Pennys, by eight little boys.

Song by the choir.

Essay by Miss Mary Hamilton.

Recitation by Addie Nunn.

Song by the choir.

Dialogue, Do it worth while.

Recitation, by Hattie Truitt.

Dialogue, by Misses Nannie Cain and Sue Hamilton.

Song by the choir.

Essay, by Lillie Wilson.

Remarks by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hays.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Let all come and bring their baskets well filled.

Mary Hamilton, Lillie Wilson, Committee.

## Did You Know That

The court house is neatly kept? Marion has a population of 1104? Marion is proud of her Graded School?

The town clock could not be dispensed with? John Skelton is making a good police judge?

John Parr's merry laughter will cure the dyspepsia? The best school Marion ever had closes this week?

J. H. Morse is getting to be an expert wheelman? Dr. J. H. Clark is the best fisherman in the county?

An iron fence will be put around the school house? The weather never gets too hot for postmaster Hearin to talk?

No one will be surprised if Crittenden does the same thing? J. P. Pierce does more business than any other man in the county?

"Sturdy Postlethwait has purchased a lot and will build a house in Marion? Livingston, Lyon and Trigg counties have voted for prohibition this year?

Three men have been hung by mobs and one by the law in Crittenden county? Frank Loyd is never happier than when in the discharge of official duties?

When deputy sheriff Pickens goes out after the boys he rarely returns empty handed? Cad Bennett is knocking down to business in Ardmore, I. T., and may yet go to Congress?

Dr. Swope will leave behind him lots of friends and a splendid practice when he goes to New Mexico? Friday and Saturday next is examination day, and a score or more of teachers will be on the anxious seat?

W. B. Yandell's new brick residence will add to the beauty of Bellville street—the prettiest thoroughfare in town?

W. I. Cruce will move to Ardmore, I. T., about September 1, and that everybody in Marion and Crittenden county is sorry that he is to leave us?

## Last Call.

I have waited as long as I can and have instructed my deputies to levy on all who owe me taxes for the year 1894. Govern yourself accordingly, for there will be no exceptions what ever.

Jno. T. Franks, S. C. O.

## Take Notice!

We have made and sold Skelton's Medicines now about twelve months and every bottle has been sold on a guarantee. Some medicines are sold on a guarantee until they are established, and that was solely our object of guaranteeing, and we think that has been done beyond a doubt, and we hereby give notice to whom it may concern, that after this date that we will not sell any more medicine on a guarantee, nor will we refund for any that has been sold after this date. We shall continue to keep the medicine up to its present standard or better if possible, and all are expected to govern themselves according to the above notice. We have sold 2500 bottles and have refunded for 43 bottles only, which proves beyond a doubt that the medicine is exceptionally good. We are very thankful to our patrons for their patronage and hope for a continuance of the same.

Marion Medicine Co. May 29, '95. Marion, Ky.

Attention Farmers. We are now ready to handle all your surplus wheat, for which we will pay you the highest market price.

A. Dewey & Co. Tinware too cheap to advertise.

A. F. Griffith. Buy your screen doors from A. Dewey & Co.



## MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL ENDORSE Electropoise.

Rev. John Rodgers, Danville, Ky.—It is a mystery to me, almost a miracle.

Rev. Z. Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.—I have used the Electropoise for five years and find it invaluable as a curative agent, especially in cases of feeble women and delicate children.

Rev. Robert Barrett, Louisville Baptist Seminary—Electropoise cured after all other remedies failed.

Rev. W. W. Bruce, Housatonic, Ky.—Electropoise cured opium habit.

Rev. Geo. Means, Covington, Ky.—In one night Electropoise relieved brain congestion and vertigo.

We could fill this paper with similar reports, but think this sufficient to interest you in sending for book on the subject of health. Electropoise rented four months for \$10.

DeBOIS & WEBB,  
509 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

## Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. G. Kou, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

## Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of A. A. Crider, deceased, are hereby notified to present, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 17, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

## Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of S. O. Nunn, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, '95. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

April 23, '95. A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

## Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.

A. S. Hard, Adm'r.

## In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

## Brown's Iron Bitters

## It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are imitations. On receipt of two stamps will send set of "Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and Look-offs."

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

# WALKER & OLIVE, Furniture, Coffins and Building Lumber.

## ONLY A RUSH.

### An Eastern Fancy.

"Was only a rush by the Ganges' low brink,  
And one of a legion that modestly waved  
Near by where the antelope came off to drink,  
And foot-weary travelers gratefully saved."

"Was only a rush, but its broad leaf was green,  
And 'twas plucked by a pilgrim with heart full of pride  
For it made for his head a most excellent screen  
As he toiled his slow way in the sun's fearful glare."

More beautiful far to the pilgrim it seemed  
Than the splendorous flower in Arabia's land;  
More precious than jewels by him it was deemed,  
For it saved him from death in the desert's fatal sand."

There's many a rush in the river of life,  
Like that of the Ganges, as humble and plain,  
Which millions of flowers when trouble is rife,  
When in the soul's desert, or racked by brain pain.

Care well for these rushes! Their beauty will shine  
When that of mere flowers has faded away;  
All beauty of form must surely decline,  
While beauty of soul will last ever and aye.

—James M. Thomson, in *Golden Signal*.

## A RIMAU DAHAN.

### The Adventure of Two Little Girls in Sumatra.

Near the southeastern point of Sumatra, one of the largest islands of the East Indian archipelago, there lived, a few miles inland from Sumatra strait, two American families whom I shall call, respectively, Mowbray and Sherwood, the heads of the former owning a coffee plantation and that of the latter a large area of rice fields.

The Mowbrays had but one child, a little, unmythical boy of sixteen, while the Sherwoods were the happy parents of two charming little girls, the elder named Lillian and the younger, Lulu.

Many years ago, while making a prolonged stay in southern Sumatra and an exploration of some of the smaller adjacent islands, I became acquainted with both these families, and was much surprised to find that neither knew of the other's existence, though their estates are separated only by a wide lagoon, running not very far inland.

This state of things I determined to remedy on the earliest opportunity, feeling sure that these "strangers in a strange land"—my own countrymen—would take much comfort in each other's society. But the pleasant task of introduction was taken out of my hands in an unexpected and rather singular manner. One day Lillian and Lulu Sherwood, ever in search of new cities, had wandered, unattended, nearly a mile from home and were gathering flowers along the edge of a bridge path, which ran through a luxuriant grove of coconut palms and willow trees, when they were so startled by the sudden appearance of a horseman, coming around a bend in the path on a gallop, that they involuntarily screamed out in fright.

The rider, a bright-faced boy, carrying a silver-mounted rifle and bestriding a beautiful Arab mare, instantly drew up, raised his hat, and said: "I beg your pardon, young ladies. I'm very sorry to have frightened you, but I did not see you at all. My name is Ernest Mowbray. My father is a coffee planter, and we live about six miles from here, on the other side of the big lagoon."

"Oh," replied Lillian. "We are Mrs. Sherwood's little girls. Our papa owns those rice fields over there, and it's only a little way to our house. We were just picking some of these flowers; they're so different from those in our own country. We came from the United States of America only two months ago, and everything here seems very strange to us."

While the child was speaking, Ernest removed his hat entirely, and when she uttered the words "United States" with such evident pride he smiled delightedly, bent almost to his saddle bow, apologized once more, and rode slowly away.

"My! what a nice, polite boy; he speaks English, too; not that horrid Dutch, Malay and Chinese we hear every day," exclaimed Lillian.

"Yes, and he called us young ladies!" chimed in Lulu.

"Well, I'm sure we are young ladies; I'm past tea and you're nearly nine," sagely rejoined Lillian. "But I do wish the boy had stayed longer, so we could have a good look at his pretty gun, and that lovely horse. I don't suppose we'll ever see him again, though."

Wherein the small maid was greatly mistaken. A little, the children left the path and, always finding something new to admire, strayed deeper into the wood. By and by they came to a cleared space, evidently an old Malay yard or maize field, whereon grew only a few huge wild orange trees and a clump or two of giant cacti. As they carelessly approached one of the latter, Lulu cried out: "Oh, sister! see that curious-looking dog lying under the big cactus. He's got a pretty red bird in his paws and is going to eat it. Let's go and drive him away."

The two innocents walked straight toward a tall, round "clouded" or "tor-toise-shell" tiger.

This creature, really a species of leopard, and found only in Sumatra, is called by the natives "rimau dahan," a name which means, I believe, a climber of forked trees. During my stay on the island I saw but two specimens of this one of the rarest and most beautiful of the cat family.

The animal is nearly as large as the leopard of India, and of similar arboreal habits, though ordinarily not so fierce and dangerous. Its markings are quite unique, somewhat resembling those of the true tiger and leopard, and yet not precisely similar to either, presenting, as they do, a strange admixture of tiger-like stripes, leopard-like spots, and hollow, disk-like patches, resembling those of the jaguar. The general ground color of the fur is gray, and along the back of an adult rimau dahan run two bands of

glossy black, extending from the head to the root of the tail, which last is very long and covered by dark rings, not greatly dissimilar to those of the American raccoon. The creature's legs are singularly powerful and its talons long and sharp, so that, if so inclined, it can prove a terrible foe to man or beast, though it usually preys, I was told by Sumatra hunters, only upon birds, monkeys, the young of deer and other weak animals.

When the little flower pickers got close to the supposed dog, Lillian said: "Why, Lulu, that is not a dog at all! It looks like some of the wild beasts I've seen in picture books. How howlingly it is bawling and its tail pointing out, just like our old cat when she's angry; and oh! it's beginning to snarl and growl, too. Let's run away. It might eat us up!"

But as soon as the children turned to fly, the rimau dahan, which would probably have itself retreated in another moment, took courage, and, with a long, light bound, pounced upon them, knocking both down with two apparently playful taps of its forepaws, in which, as yet, it kept its formidable claws completely sheathed.

Then, seemingly delighted with such novel game, the sportsman creature began to leap and frisk about, exactly as does the domestic cat when tantalizing a captive mouse. Sometimes, after crouching low, it would spring far above the heads of the prostrate little ones, and then it would lie down, with a paw in each, and graciously allow itself to be fondled by the young and over-wondering, perhaps, what their outward covering—neither fur nor feathers—could possibly be.

At first the poor children were so paralyzed with fright that they could not cry out, but soon both began to utter the "Bya, bya" papal come, come, oh, come, come!

So far from frightening the "tiger," these cries seemed merely to make it angry. It began to handle the captives a little more roughly, sometimes protruding its claws, and switching its great tail excitedly from side to side.

Though certainly not hungry, the terribly beautiful beast was gradually giving way to its fierce instinct, and the danger of the helpless infants was now imminent, for, if, while repeatedly looked into their clothing, whenever they attempted to rise, the sharp talons should chance to draw blood, all would be over in a moment.

This strange situation had lasted, Lillian thought, about fifteen minutes; she and Lulu exhausted by screaming were pitifully clasped in each other's arms, and the rimau dahan, no longer irritated by their cries, stood a few feet away, attentively watching them, when, swift as a falcon's swoop, Ernest Mowbray and his trained Arab dashed from out the encircling wood, and, before the great spotted cat could escape, rode straight over it and hurled it, now screaming with rage, to the ground.

But by the time the gallant pair had checked their headlong speed and turned around, the terror-stricken beast had sprung into the fork of a wild orange tree, which was precisely what Ernest wanted, as he had feared to fire at it while in such close proximity to the children. Last he had instantly killed by the first shot, it might, in its death struggles, do them a mischief.

Now, however, still sitting in the saddle, he raised his rifle and deliberately aimed at a spot just below the animal's ear, and pulled the trigger. No need for the second cartridge, which he instantly threw up to the breech chamber, for a rifleman, who had "barreled" any red squirrel in the tops of Ohio and Kentucky hickories was not likely to miss so fair a mark as this.

The bullet, striking square and true, passed clear through the creature's brain, and, without so much as a single m-sou, it dropped to the earth, stone dead!

Then, hurriedly dismounting, the young sportsman ran to assist the little girls, finding, to his great relief, that neither was at all hurt. The unconscious little misses had not learned how to faint, and, beyond the soiling of their dainty frocks and the stain of tears on their pretty cheeks, were none the worse for their perilous adventure.

After both had shudderingly admired the brilliant coat of their late enemy, and Lillian had at least tried to thank their rescuer, the latter, henceforth a hero in their eyes, escorted the home-ward, in answer to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's grateful acknowledgments, he modestly said:

"I am the one who ought to be thankful; for, besides the happiness of helping the young ladies, I have secured a rare trophy—one I never should have got but for them."

"That reminds me," said Mr. Sherwood, that the valuable pet may be damaged by birds or beasts of prey if left long where it is. And, mounting his own horse, he rode speedily back with Ernest to the scene of the encounter.

Fortunately, the "tiger" carcass was still untouched, and Mr. Sherwood, a veteran hunter, quickly removed the beautiful hide, with head, claws and tail complete. Next day I offered the boy forty dollars for it; but very naturally, considering its rarity and the incidents of its acquisition, he said that "no amount of money could buy it"—a speech which rather pleased me than otherwise, as proving the youth to be as true a gentleman as sportsman.

Before leaving the country, however, I myself was lucky enough to shoot a very fine rimau dahan, and I yet have its gorgeously handsome skin.

The strange meeting of the children, of course, led to an immediate intimacy between the Mowbrays and Sherwoods—an intimacy doubtless continued to this day, as both families, I believe, still reside in Sumatra.—W. Thompson, in N. Y. Independent.

—Daughter—"I love him. He is the light of my life." Father—"Well, that's all right; but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight."—Demoreux's.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

### CRUSHED STONE ROADS.

#### What an Illinois Road Commissioner Knows About Them.

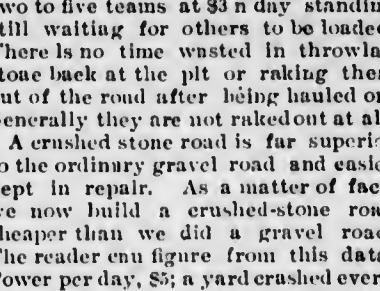
Our gravel beds, which a few years ago supplied us with excellent gravel for road purposes, have gradually decreased in quantity. Something had to be done. A machine was purchased and crushed and put it to work on this stone. Much to our surprise, as we had no idea of it, the machine easily turned out a yard of splendid material every five minutes. They hired a traction engine at \$5 a day to furnish power. It furnished power and could have run another crusher at the same time. The following details may interest highway commissioners having to contend with too much coarse stone in their gravel beds:

We crushed a yard of stone every five minutes, paying \$5 a day for power. Six shovellers fed the crusher. The water was elevated into the wagons, therefore but one handling was required. The advantages over the old way of road making in this locality were almost too numerous to mention. We can keep our pit in the best possible shape and leave it in that condition for the next time. With a little head-work by the commissioner in immediate control, teams need not wait thirty seconds for a chance to load. Under the old way there were too often two to five teams at 33 ft. standing still waiting for others to be loaded. There was no time wasted in throwing stone back at the pit or raking them out of the road after being hauled on.

Generally they are not raked out at all. A crushed stone road is far superior to the ordinary gravel road and easier kept in repair. As a matter of fact, we now build a crushed-stone road cheaper than we did a gravel road. The reader can figure from this data: Power per day, \$5; a yard crushed every five minutes; shovellers and haulers are the same, whether you use crushed rock or gravel, and of course need not be counted.—John R. King, in Chicago Tribune.

## TIGHTENING FENCES.

### A Pennsylvania's Easy Way of Drawing Wire Fences are frequently difficult to tighten. Edwin G. Walker, of Butler county, Pa., sends the plan below, which he uses successfully. Set a post, 4 ft. high, by the corner of any desired length and stretch as many strands of wire as wanted. Uncoil the strands to within a foot of the post and fasten securely to it 2 x 4 scantling (b). Two long bolts, c, e, of 2 1/2 ft. or thereabouts, with long threads and burrs,



are placed through the center of the post. The scantling may be kept in place by resting on blocks. After the strands are securely fastened to the scantling, with a wrench twist the bolt and draw the wire tight. Two sections may thus be tightened at the same time, but numerous sections may not be tightened as readily, as the strain is taken up along the line and the tension equally distributed along tightened sections are held and then nailed.—Farm and Home.

## The Improvement of Roads.

Study all economies in the construction. See that each party benefited bears his proper share of the cost. Look into the eyes of road materials and transportation, and into all the latest improvements of road implements and machinery. Every state should have a permanent road commission, composed of citizens of the highest character. Make the best use of convict labor in road building. In regions where rock is plenty, by using the best machinery for crushing stone and employing convicts only in quarrying and hauling, the best use of material could be produced sufficient to macadamize all the roads in the state as fast as they could be prepared for it. Only their own motion, railroads are ready to contribute largely toward road improvement.

## Of Paramount Importance.

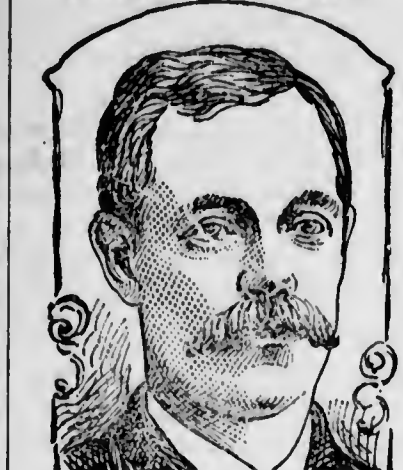
As it is to-day, the farmer is unable to haul his product to market during bad weather, and as that is the very period when he has the most leisure time to do such work, it must add very largely to the cost of his products. Economically speaking, therefore, I am firmly convinced that there is no subject of greater importance than the subject of good roads.—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Saginaw, Mich., General Manager F. & P. M. R. L.

## The Cutting of Seed Potatoes.

As to cutting seed potatoes, a practical farmer writes: I find in digging hills of potatoes every little while, there are 30, 40 or 50 little ones, and I have looked into that and found out that it was where the seed end was planted with three or four little sprouts. Now I take the knife and cut off the little cluster of eyes on top. There is one good eye left on each side, and we simply cut that piece in two and have to good one eye pieces.

## 16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.



Mr. F. W. Stowell, Wilmett, S. Dak.

"About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly everything it got worse instead of better and finally she was unable to do any work. I had heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken two bottles her boils were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1892, my wife was cured with bottles of a."

## Scrofulous Nature.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon as they healed others would break out. My neck finally became covered with ridges and Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures years. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed and the scars had disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood."—F. W. Stowell, Wilmett, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills not only cure promptly and safely, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

## O. V. R. R.

### TIME CARD.

#### SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY	DAILY
	No. 2	No. 4
Lv. Evansville.....	6:30 am	3:30 pm
Ar. Henderson.....	7:17	4:20
Ar. Morganfield.....	8:12	5:15
Ar. Henderson.....	8:36	5:39
Ar. Sturgis.....	9:01	6:04
Ar. Marion.....	9:39	6:42
Ar. Princeton.....	9:54	7:01
Ar. Gracely.....	10:50	8:51
Ar. Hopkinsville.....	12:10 pm	9:15

#### NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

	DAILY	DAILY
	No. 1	No. 3
Lv. Hopkinsville.....	10:00 am	7:30 pm
Ar. Gracely.....	6:05	3:08
Ar. Princeton.....	6:55	4:00
Ar. Marion.....	7:46	4:53
Ar. Sturgis.....	8:14	5:21
Ar. Henderson.....	9:01	6:08
Ar. Morganfield.....	9:34	7:20
Ar. Henderson.....	9:54	7:42
Ar. Evansville.....	11:35	9:30

#### UNIONTOWN BRANCH.

Lv. Morganfield.....	10:00 am	7:30 pm
Ar. Uniontown.....	10:35 am	8:15 pm
Lv. Uniontown.....	1:00 pm	7:40 pm
Ar. Morganfield.....	5:00 pm	8:05 am

## New Tin Shop.

I have opened a tin shop up-stairs over Pierce & Son's store and am prepared to do all kinds of tin work. Roofing and guttering a specialty. Repairing of all kinds done on short notice. All work guaranteed. Roof painting at reasonable prices.

THEO. VOSIER.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sal Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. K. Woods.

## MARES For Sale.

We have four very fine standard bred registered mares to sell at reasonable prices.

Pierce & Son.

## C. O. & S. W. R. R.

### THE BEST LINE

LOUISVILLE

MEMPHIS.

ALSO FROM AND TO

CINCINNATI AND EVANSVILLE.

Do not purchase a Ticket—NORTH, EAST, SOUTH OR WEST Until you have consulted an Agent of the

C. O. & S. W. R. R.

LIMITED TRAINS.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS, MODERN EQUIPMENT.

JOHN ECHOLS, T. B. LYNCH, GEN. MGR. GEN. PASS. AGT. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to W. M. & C. Co., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Comprehensive answers are given. A plan of a machine or a process is sketched, and a full description of the same is given. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it.

W. M. & C. Co. receive special notice in the *McClure's American*, and this is the best evidence of the value of their work. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it.

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## MOORE & MOORE, Attorneys at Law

MARION, KY.

Will practice in all the courts of Crittenden and adjoining counties. They will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections. Office in brick building on public square.

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Patents and Trade Marks Obtained, and all patent business conducted for INDEPENDENT FARMERS. We are in the immediate vicinity of the Patent Office, and our facilities for securing patents are unsurpassed. Send model, sketch or photograph of invention, with description and statement as to advantages claimed. We will advise you as to the best way to protect your invention. No charge for our opinion as to the patentability of your invention. A plan of a machine or a process is sketched, and a full description of the same is given. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it. The inventor is informed of the value of his invention, and of the best way to protect it.

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH

605 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.



## MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL ENDORSE Electropoise.

Rev. John Rodgers, Danville, Ky.—It is a mystery to me, almost a miracle.

Rev. Z. Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.—I have used the Electropoise for five years and find it invaluable as a curative agent, especially in cases of feeble women and delicate children.

Rev. Robert Barrett, Louisville Baptist Seminary—Electropoise cured after all other remedies failed.

Rev. W. W. Bruce, Houstonville, Ky.—Electropoise cured opium habit.

Rev. Geo. Meane, Covington, Ky.—In one night Electropoise relieved brain congestion and vertigo.

We could fill this paper with similar reports, but think this sufficient to interest you in sending for book on the subject of health. Electropoise, 609 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

DEBOIS & WEBB,

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of W. G. Koon, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of A. A. Cider, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 17, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of S. O. Nunn, deceased, are hereby notified to present same, properly proven, at my office in Marion, Ky., on or before June 15, 1895. All claims not thus presented will be by law forever barred.

A. Wilborn, Commissioner.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Smith, deceased, are hereby notified and will take notice that they are required to present their claims, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and all claims not presented by that date will be barred. This April 20, 1895.

A. S. Harl, Adm'r.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

**Brown's Iron Bitters**

It Cures  
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuritis, Headache, Constipation, Nervous ailments, Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two stamps you will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book-free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY A RUSH.

An Eastern Fairy.  
"Tears only a rush, but its broad leaf was green.  
And 'twas plucked by a pilgrim with heart full of pride.  
For it made for his head a most excellent screen  
As he toiled his slow way in the sun's fearful glare."  
More beautiful far to the pilgrim it seemed  
Than the splendor of flowers in Arabia's land.  
More precious than jewels by him it was deemed.  
For it saved him from death in the desert's chill wind.  
There's many a rush in the river of life.  
Like that of the Ganges, as humble and plain.  
With its millions of flowers when trouble is rife.  
When in the soul's desert, or racked by brain pain.  
Care well for these rushes! Their beauty will shine  
When that of mere flowers has faded away.  
All beauty of form must surely decline.  
While beauty of soul will last ever and aye.  
—James M. Brownson, in Union Signal.

A RIMAU DAHAN.

The Adventure of Two Little Girls in Sumatra.

Near the southeastern point of Sumatra, one of the largest islands of the East Indian archipelago, there lived, a few miles inland from Sunda strait, two American families whom I will call, respectively, Mowbray and Sherwood, the head of the former owning a coffee plantation and that of the latter a large area of rice fields.  
The Mowbrays had but one child, a fine, manly boy of sixteen, while the Sherwoods had the happy parents of two charming little girls, the elder named Lillian and the younger, Lulu.  
Many years ago, while making a prolonged stay in southern Sumatra and an exploration of some of the smaller adjacent islands, I became acquainted with both these families, and was much surprised to find that neither knew of the other's existence, though their estates were separated only by a wide bay, running not very far inland.  
This state of things I determined to remedy on the earliest opportunity, feeling sure that these "strangers in a strange land"—my own countrymen—would take much comfort in each other's society. But the pleasant task of introduction was taken out of my hands in an unexpected and rather singular manner. One day Lillian and Lulu Sherwood, ever in search of novelties, had wandered, unattended, nearly a mile from home and were gathering flowers along the edge of a bridge path, which ran through a luxuriant grove of coconut palms and wild orange trees, when they were startled by the sudden appearance of a horseman, coming around a bend in the path on a gallop, that they involuntarily screamed out in fright.  
The rider, a bright-faced boy, carrying a silver-mounted rifle and bestirring a beautiful Arab mare, instantly drew up, raised his hat, and said: "I beg your pardon, young ladies. I'm very sorry to have frightened you, but I did not see you at all. My name is Ernest Mowbray. My father is a coffee planter, and we live about six miles from here, on the other side of the big bay."  
"Oh, we're not a bit frightened," we replied Lillian. "We are Mrs. Sherwood's little girls. Our papa owns those rice fields over there, and it's only a little way to our house. We were just picking some of these flowers; they're so different from those in our own country. We came from the United States of America only two months ago, and everything here seems very strange to us."  
While the child was speaking, Ernest removed his hat entirely, and when she uttered the words "United States" with such evident pride he smiled delightedly, bent almost to his saddle bow, apologized once more, and rode slowly away.  
"Oh! what a nice, polite boy; he speaks English, too; not that horrid Dutch, Malay and Chinese we hear every day," exclaimed Lillian.  
"Yes, and he called us young ladies!" chimed in Lulu.  
"Well, I'm sure we are young ladies; I'm past ten and you're nearly nine," sagely rejoined Lillian. "But I do wish the boy had stayed longer, so we could have a good look at his pretty gun and that lovely horse. I don't suppose we'll ever see him again, though—wherein the small maid was greatly mistaken.  
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contract to pay in either money he chooses. The law of trade, the law of fairness, the law of justice, requires that that right of option shall belong to the debtor and not the creditor. If I owe you a thousand dollars, it is I who should have the option, it is I who should have the right to say whether I will pay you in one or the other of the lawful moneys of this country. If the option is given to pay a debt either in silver or gold, who should hold and who should exercise that option? Do you say that the creditor is entitled to it? If so, it is no option at all.

If I owe you a thousand dollars and both gold and silver are good money under the law of the land, should I not have the right to discharge that debt by meeting that obligation with either a thousand dollars of gold or silver? No, says the gold advocate, the right of option belongs to the creditor, and when you come to pay him a thousand dollars he says give it to me in gold, and I say I have not got it, but I have it in silver. You refuse to take that, and send me off to find a thousand dollars in gold. One has much money as the other under the law. I find but one man who has a thousand dollars in gold, and I am bound to get it, so I am bound to take it on his terms. I am bound to pay him what rate of interest he sees fit to charge me, for under your right of option it is the only coin in which you are willing to accept payment. That is unfair, but the right of option by the gold advocate is claimed to belong to the debtor, and then they say you must keep the silver and gold at an equality of value. How can I when you give the right of option to the man to whom the debt is due who demands the dearer metal? That increases the demand for gold and sends the price of gold up. Refusing to take silver lessens the demand for silver and sends the price of silver down lower, and you force still wider apart in value the two money metals in the country. But when you give the right of option to the man who pays the debt, either one answers his purpose. He at once gives me a thousand dollars in silver. It pays my debt as well as gold and it is easier money to get control of. By giving that right of option in favor of the debtor you maintain the equality in value between the metals by increasing the demand for the cheaper metal and lessening the demand for the dearer metal. About a proposition as plain as that there can be no controversy.

But it does not stop there. He says his metallism never was maintained by any people. I challenge the statement for lack of correctness. It is not true. He slips history in the face who makes the statement. The history of the world shows that from 1803 to 1876 France did maintain successfully bimetalism in its truest and broadest sense. In that French Republic, silver and gold were on an equal footing on even terms of value. History of our own country refutes his statement. The history of this people shows that from 1792 down to 1873 when the Republican Congress, by more than a two-thirds Republican majority in both houses, at the dead hour of midnight, without warning to the American people, without notice to the contemplated silver standard, silver for eighty-one years the two metals in this land of ours with rights open to both alike, on even terms, had floated both as the final redemption money of the American people. Who struck silver down? I have told you. A Republican Congress, Republican by two-thirds majority in both branches. How then was it struck down? Not openly and in the bright light of day, but at the witching hour of midnight, an hour fitted for so dastardly a deed—at that hour on the 12th day of February, 1873, this act, which was denominated as the greatest crime of this or any other age by the present Secretary of the Treasury, or whoever it was that made that speech in the Federal Congress, was consummated. The utterer of that speech said the passage of that bill was the greatest crime of that or any other age, and that it was the culmination of a conspiracy formed in this country and in Europe to bring upon the human family more suffering, more torture and poverty than all the wars and pestilences and famines that the world had ever known.

Why was silver struck down by this people? Had it ever been demanded? No, sir; I defy the man who lives to put his finger upon a single political platform, State or national, of any party, Republican, Democratic, Populist, Women's Suffrage, Prohibition, Farmers' Alliance, or any other platform that ever demanded the demonetization of the silver metal.

Was it because the metal was not a good money metal? You know better. The very day that it was demonetized it commanded a premium over gold over the counters of every bank within the limits of your land. It commanded a premium of 2 per cent. over gold over the counters of your bank here in this state and town. It was more than the metal was worth, and yet they tell us the people of this country had no use for it. My countrymen, the man who assumes to advise and counsel, if not instruct and guide and lead his fellow-man, owes a solemn duty to the people, and that is to be candid and to tell them the truth. The Secretary of the Treasury tells you in his speeches to-day that are ringing throughout the length and breadth of this land, that from 1792, when Jefferson established our American system of money, down to 1873, when it was overturned, there never had been but eight million silver dollars coined.

That is technically true; substantially it is false. It was not so intended, but it is a misleading and unfair statement. It is not the honorable Secretary of the Treasury if he meant to tell them what was true, have added that whilst there were but eight millions of silver dollars coined in all this

well-nigh seventy years, there had been coined at the mints of this country and put into circulation, not eight million, but one hundred and five millions of silver money; only eight million dollars I grant you, but nearly one hundred million of dollars, of half dollars, quarters, dimes and five-cent pieces of silver money was floated upon the land. Would it not have been fair to have told you that instead of eight millions there had been one hundred and five millions of silver? But would it not have been fair still if the Secretary, after telling you that, should have gone a little further and told you that between 1792 and 1860, \$100,000,000 more of honest silver had come into this country—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian coins—and been added to the money of the people? Would it not have been fairer for the Secretary to have added that the American Congress had passed a law making legal tender these one hundred millions of foreign—Spanish, Mexican and Canadian—silver, which was equivalent to our having coined it ourselves?

Would it not have been a fair statement, if instead of telling the people that eight millions of silver had been furnished to you from 1792 to 1873, if he had told you that \$205,000,000 of silver had been put out in this country and made legal tender by the law of the land? But that is not all I wish it were. He tells you that you must adhere to a single gold standard because it is absolutely indispensable and necessary to conduct our business with the foreign nations of the world. I answer and say that the heaviest transactions we ever had with the foreign powers of the earth were from 1866 to 1875. There never was a period in American history when your foreign trade and your foreign transactions were heavier in volume, and yet during those thirteen years while Europe was standing upon gold and silver the United States never had either. You had by law declared a suspension of specie payments, and for thirteen years we did manage to carry on our heavy foreign transactions without either gold or silver. We settled our balances in trade as they were always settled.

But he wants gold and nothing but gold, because it will circulate abroad. Does this Government of ours make and issue money to circulate in Russia or in Egypt? We make money and issue it to circulate at home. We don't want it to go abroad. But you are told, forthwith, by this eminent financier, that money must be made to circulate abroad. Eighteen months ago you saw thirty-two millions of gold shipped out of the country in five months. Wall street was in convulsions. The gold hoarders and the money handlers frothed at the mouth like a lot of hydrophobic dogs when you offer them water. They said they did not want your gold to go abroad, it produced a panic, and yet they told you now you must have nothing but gold because that alone will circulate abroad. Less than 4 per cent. of our trade and commerce is done abroad, more than 96 per cent. of all our commerce and trade is done at home among our own people.

Which is the more important to you in your financial legislation? Had you better give attention to the wants of the 96 per cent. of your business done at home or to the less than 4 per cent. done abroad? These arguments are misleading; they are not fair, they are not candid, because they are calculated to deceive the American people. They indulge in false phrases and specious pliancy. The gold advocate tells you that he is for an honest dollar. He is not for an honest dollar. It is false if either by direct charge or insinuation it is intimated that all of those who think with me are not advocates of an honest dollar. I want an honest dollar. I do not want any dollar to circulate in this country that is not an honest dollar. I believed that a silver dollar to-day was not an honest dollar I would be in favor of retiring it this instant. An honest man does not advocate the circulation of dishonest money.

**THE SILVER DOLLAR AN HONEST DOLLAR**  
But the advocate of the gold standard tells you that the silver dollar is not an honest dollar. He says it is depreciated in value. I deny it. Measured by what standard? I affirm, and upon the affirmation I defy contradiction, that one hundred cents in silver to-day will buy as much of the property or human labor as it ever did buy since it pleased the Almighty to create mankind. One hundred cents of silver to-day will buy as much in farm products or of the machine shop, or of any product of man's sweat and labor as it ever did buy in all the ages. It will not buy as much gold, I grant you. And why? Because you have declared that silver shall no longer be money metal on an equality with gold; you have forced gold up and silver down by arbitrary, unwarranted and unrighteous legislation. A fair way to put the proposition would be that silver has not shrunk in value, but gold has risen in value, and the only explanation of it is that it is the result of arbitrary, unjust and erroneous legislation.

But he says that if you demonetize silver, that is, if you open the mints of the country to silver again, every dollar of gold in this country will sprout wings during the night and take its flight with the rise of the sun next morning across the Atlantic ocean; that you would never see the gold again; that all the silver of foreign nations will be dumped upon your soil for mintage and coinage. We have heard this threat before. It is the same old cry of wolf that falls to startle or frighten us. In 1873 when we passed the Bland-Allison bill that gave free coinage limited to from two to four million a month, it was not Carlisle but John Sherman who told us then what Carlisle tells us now. He told us not to pass that bill, that it would open the mints of the world to the silver of the world, and that all the gold we had was going away. Neither happened. That law was in force from 1878 to 1890. We lived under that Bland-Allison free silver coinage bill for twelve years. The official report of the superintendent of the mints shows that no foreign silver was brought to American mints for mintage in all that lapse of twelve long years. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that instead of our having lost our gold, as Sherman said we would, end as Carlisle to-day declares we will, at the end of that twelve years of operation of the Bland-Allison Free Coinage Bill, instead of losing your gold you had three dollars of gold where you had one to begin with.

Why would your gold go abroad? Can it find investments more profitable and more remunerative in the world than here? If so, it would never come here. The foreign gold comes to this country because it gets better interest here than it could get at home. These Englishmen and Germans are not so kindly disposed to us as to send their gold dollars here for investment simply for our benefit. They send them here because they get as much security and more satisfactory rates of interest than they get at home. Your gold would not go abroad; the other nations of the world would not send their silver here. They would make nothing if they did; they would lose by the operation; they would pay ocean freights both ways and add enough silver out of their private pockets to bring their ratapou to ours and then go back with their silver worth exactly what it was when they started. They are not idiots.

But Mr. Carlisle tells you that you must not demonetize silver, because if you do the banker who has the gold will go with his gold dollar and buy \$2 worth of silver and go to the mints and have it coined into two dollars, where he originally only had one. Do you believe such transparent sophistry as that? If that silver bullion were worth \$2, the banker would never buy it for one dollar of gold unless he was trading or trafficking with a fool. Why would a man who owned two dollars' worth of silver sell it for one dollar in gold when he had the same right to go to the American mints and have two dollars made out of it, as the gold purchaser would have after the transaction? You can not believe that?

But they insist that the silver dollar is a dishonest dollar. I do not believe it, but if I did I would say retire it from circulation. Honest men do not advocate the circulation of dishonest money. They say the silver dollar is only worth fifty cents where it professes to be worth one hundred. Then, for heaven's sake, retire it. That is half-way counterfeiting. What is a counterfeiter? A man who pushes upon the public that which purports to be worth a hundred cents, when, in fact, it is worth nothing. How much better than a counterfeiter is the silver dollar which commands a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. It was a premium over sound money, because of the extra amount of pure silver it contained. The minute you issued a silver dollar from your mint it commanded a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. It was gobbled up, shipped abroad, rained in the mints of Paris, another coin worth a dollar issued in its stead, and the surplus silver pocketed as profit. The free coinage of the silver dollar was stopped by Mr. Jefferson, because it was no good a dollar and it could not keep it at home for our use. He admits, and in this he is fair, that one of the causes of the shrinkage of values for the last twenty odd years was the demonetization of silver, but says it was not the only cause. That is true; it was not the only cause. Improvements and progress made in labor-saving machines, improved facilities of transportation and the interchange of the products of the earth, they are causes that assisted in the reduction of prices, and the Secretary of the Treasury is too fair a man to deny, and nowhere in the speeches he has made have I found where he did deny or where he even intimated a denial of the charge that the demonetization of silver was only one of the causes but was the chief primary cause of this confiscation of property.

Think of it, my countrymen, what was the effect produced upon you and me when that silver metal was stricken down. One-half of the value of your property in round numbers was destroyed. Nor was that all. The architects of this great financial crime did more. They not only destroyed one-half of the value of your property, but they destroyed absolutely one-half of your ability to pay your debts and one-half of your ability to earn a livelihood for yourself and family. Think of what has been done. Europe used to pay us two dollars where she now pays us one for our corn, our wheat, our beef, our pork, our tobacco and our cotton. She paid us two dollars for those years where she now pays us one. But we still continue to pay, to this blessed hour, every year as it rolls by, to Europe two hundred millions of gold as interest on the debt we owe them. No abatement of payments of money to Europe, but Europe pays us only one dollar for our surplus products where before she paid us two. There is the difference between the condition you were in and the condition you are in. Do you want to get back to the position you held before? Then get Europe to abate one-half of the interest we pay her or else get Europe to double the payment she makes to us.

The output of gold throughout the world for the year 1894 was less than \$300,000,000. One hundred and eighty million dollars is the whole product of gold of the world for the last year, and that is less than the number of gold dollars that we send to Europe every year to pay the interest on the debt we owe her. England owes nobody to-day. She owes her debt to her own people. The balance of the world owes England. She has one hundred million dollars. England says pay me in gold, in the dearest money, and she would send up the premium, not to a hundred per cent., but to a thousand per cent., grind labor into the dust, bring poverty upon the masses and starvation and misery so that you give me the pound of flesh that is my due, the stored-up treasure of the heart. "Give me gold," says Shylock, "and give it to me in gold." The United States owes the balance of the world at the lowest estimate eight thousand million dollars. We owe Europe enough to require us to send each year two hundred millions of gold to pay the interest upon the debt. That is more gold than the whole world produces each year. In hence we see that there is no chance here we ever to pay the principal of that debt? We must pay it in gold, and the world's product does not furnish enough to pay even the interest upon it.

**SAYS THERE IS NOT \$625,000,000 TO TAKE FLIGHT**

The Secretary tells us that if you get free coinage of silver you will drive \$625,000,000 of gold out of the country. I deny that there is any such amount of gold in circulation in this country now, or that there ever was. I challenge his figures and call for his proof. He can not show that there is to-day or ever was any such amount as \$625,000,000 of gold in circulation among the honest people. How does he get his figures? What authority has he for this assertion? He knows there are ninety odd millions of gold stored away in the Federal Treasury. That is not in circulation among the people. For, unless you are provided with a crowbar with which to break into that Federal Treasury, I will warrant you can not get your gold out of there. But admit that it is in circulation. He knows there is something less than two hundred millions in gold held in reserve by the banks of the country. If the law is being observed, and we have a right to assume that the law is being obeyed, how can he account for as much as three hundred millions of gold not in a dollar which is in circulation in this country, because the law requires it to be held in reserve under lock and key where the people can not get at it. And you see he has not accounted for the existence of a single other dollar of gold in this country.

In 1881, Burton, then Superintendent of the Mint, guarded at low mintage gold out of the mints in the packing legs throughout the country, and the Treasury Department has been busily engaged in guessing ever since. He can not account for as much as \$300,000,000 instead of \$625,000,000. But suppose it did go out of the country. He says money would be cheaper. I thought the scarcer money was dearer it was; and the more money difficult to hold of dollar if there was but one dollar than if there were two in the world. I thought the less money you had and the higher the rate of interest the better it was for the money lender; I thought the more plentiful money was and the lower the rate of interest, the better it was for the producer and the American masses. That is the rule of common sense, and it is the rule upon which we have ever acted. But the Secretary tells us that he has made this discovery, that if you expel \$625,000,000 of money from your midst what is left, because of its depreciated character, will be cheaper, and all prices will advance, but the wages of the laborer will go down. This is a new discovery, the price of labor shrinking when prices were booming and advancing? Are you to be hoodwinked with sophistry like this?

But he tells us more. He does not deny that since the passage of that act of 1873 the general tendency of prices has been downward. He does not deny that all values have shrunk, and that the law was decreed that demonetized the silver metal from 40 to 60 per cent. Your farm lands have gone down. The products of the man in the workshops have gone down. The product of the laborer in all lines has gone down. Everything has shrunk in value except gold, taxes and debts. In the price of labor, your debts have not diminished. I wish to God they had gone down in proportion to your property and your toil. But the thousand dollar note that you owed to your neighbor stood intact. It never shrunk a penny of value, whilst your farm and its products went down one-half in value in the markets of the country. Taxes, debts and gold are the only things that were not shrunk by the striking down of one half of the money metal of this country.

**MR. CARLISLE CORRECTED IN HIS STATEMENT OF HISTORY.**

But the Secretary has made another discovery in political economy. He says the prices of all commodities are not measured by the amount of final redemption money. No, no. He denies that values in this country are determined by the \$625,000,000

of gold which is alone the redemption money of the people. He says, in round numbers, that there are about two thousand million dollars in circulation of all descriptions—gold, silver, greenback, paper, Treasury notes, gold certificates and silver certificates, nickels and copper—that this two thousand million dollars is the standard by which the values of this country are measured. I say that is not true, or, if it is true, these advocates of sound currency are to-day upon an absolute flat money basis. Whenever you put up a standard of measurement by which to determine values, if it consists of anything except the final money in which all debts are to be redeemed, it is a fraudulent system, a rotten system, a flat system, with nothing on earth behind it to make it good. What sort of a position is a party that claims to be par excellence the advocate of a sound financial system and then tells you it is measuring all values on a flat money basis? If there is but \$625,000,000 of redemption money in the country, if there is but one million of final redemption money, as there is but one of God's blessed dollar in all this land of ours of final redemption money, then that single dollar constitutes the standard by which all values in this land are measured. You can not get away from it.

But he is not all. He tells the people that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver in this country. That is again a misleading statement. It was under the Administration of Jefferson that the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped, but if the great Secretary of the Treasury wanted to be candid with the people who were listening and who had so often honored him and who up to this very hour so confidently trusted him—if he wanted to be fair, why did he not go on and tell them why Jefferson stopped the coinage of the silver dollar? It was because we could not keep it at home. It was a premium over gold, it was at a premium over sound money, because of the extra amount of pure silver it contained. The minute you issued a silver dollar from your mint it commanded a premium of from 2 to 3 per cent. It was gobbled up, shipped abroad, rained in the mints of Paris, another coin worth a dollar issued in its stead, and the surplus silver pocketed as profit. The free coinage of the silver dollar was stopped by Mr. Jefferson, because it was no good a dollar and it could not keep it at home for our use. He admits, and in this he is fair, that one of the causes of the shrinkage of values for the last twenty odd years was the demonetization of silver, but says it was not the only cause. That is true; it was not the only cause. Improvements and progress made in labor-saving machines, improved facilities of transportation and the interchange of the products of the earth, they are causes that assisted in the reduction of prices, and the Secretary of the Treasury is too fair a man to deny, and nowhere in the speeches he has made have I found where he did deny or where he even intimated a denial of the charge that the demonetization of silver was only one of the causes but was the chief primary cause of this confiscation of property.

Think of it, my countrymen, what was the effect produced upon you and me when that silver metal was stricken down. One-half of the value of your property in round numbers was destroyed. Nor was that all. The architects of this great financial crime did more. They not only destroyed one-half of the value of your property, but they destroyed absolutely one-half of your ability to pay your debts and one-half of your ability to earn a livelihood for yourself and family. Think of what has been done. Europe used to pay us two dollars where she now pays us one for our corn, our wheat, our beef, our pork, our tobacco and our cotton. She paid us two dollars for those years where she now pays us one. But we still continue to pay, to this blessed hour, every year as it rolls by, to Europe two hundred millions of gold as interest on the debt we owe them. No abatement of payments of money to Europe, but Europe pays us only one dollar for our surplus products where before she paid us two. There is the difference between the condition you were in and the condition you are in. Do you want to get back to the position you held before? Then get Europe to abate one-half of the interest we pay her or else get Europe to double the payment she makes to us.

The output of gold throughout the world for the year 1894 was less than \$300,000,000. One hundred and eighty million dollars is the whole product of gold of the world for the last year, and that is less than the number of gold dollars that we send to Europe every year to pay the interest on the debt we owe her. England owes nobody to-day. She owes her debt to her own people. The balance of the world owes England. She has one hundred million dollars. England says pay me in gold, in the dearest money, and she would send up the premium, not to a hundred per cent., but to a thousand per cent., grind labor into the dust, bring poverty upon the masses and starvation and misery so that you give me the pound of flesh that is my due, the stored-up treasure of the heart. "Give me gold," says Shylock, "and give it to me in gold." The United States owes the balance of the world at the lowest estimate eight thousand million dollars. We owe Europe enough to require us to send each year two hundred millions of gold to pay the interest upon the debt. That is more gold than the whole world produces each year. In hence we see that there is no chance here we ever to pay the principal of that debt? We must pay it in gold, and the world's product does not furnish enough to pay even the interest upon it.

**THE MONEY POWER OF THE WORLD IS ARRAYED AGAINST THE SILVER STANDARD.**

This is the condition which confronts us; this is the policy they advocate; these are the terms of serfdom that are offered to this people, and the question is, will you accept them? Thank God, the jury in this case is composed of the American people. In this unequal contest the odds are the advantages are against us. Upon the one side stands arrayed the money power backed by all the influences that bulked and aggregated capital can yield. The money power not only the Wall street but of Lombard street, the money power not only of our own East, but of the world, is arrayed against us; but I have an abiding faith in the courage, the intelligence, the manliness of the American people. They are the ones to whose hands are committed the settlement of this great issue. Here is the situation. You can never pay those debts that you owe abroad, that are counted by the billions, until you bring about a steady permanent advance of prices all along the line. No spasmodic jumping up of a single article like wheat on change in Chicago the other day, when the crop reports furnished by the Department of Agriculture gave notice to the world that there was a shortage, and there would probably be but half a crop of wheat grown in our country, when Armour and Counselman were able to make a corner on wheat and send it up five cents a bushel in less than five minutes. This is gambling. No spasmodic improvement of a single article here and there will ever enable us to pay the billions of dollars of debt we owe abroad.

There must be a general, a permanent advance of prices all along the line. You must put the products of labor of the farm and workshop back upon the basis where the farmer is not compelled, as he is to-day, to sell the products of his farm in the open markets of the world at prices less

than the cost of production. This is our only chance for the payment of this debt. I submit it to you not as financiers, not as specialists, but as men of good, hard, common sense, and tell me, my countrymen, if the world itself does not produce enough of gold to pay the interest on your debt if you had it all, and you are not even the first gold-producing nation of the earth—but if we had all the gold, and that is not enough to pay the interest on the debt abroad, how in God's name can we ever pay the principal of the debt if that is to be paid in gold alone? You can not do it; it is impossible.

They tell us of the dire calamities that are to befall the American people if we pass an unlimited free coinage law. As I have already told you, we have heard those threats before. They never were fulfilled. Everything happened under the act of 1878 that Sherman never predicted would come, and not a blessed thing ever did happen that he told me was coming. But they tell us that dire calamities are to befall us if we pass the law restoring silver money to the system of this country. I do not believe it. But suppose for the sake of argument, that it is true. I answer and say to the Secretary and to all the other advocates of gold who think with him, more trouble has already come, more suffering has already been imposed, more poverty has already been endured, as the result of the Sherman law of 1873, than even you claim can be brought upon the American people by the passage of a silver bill. We have gone through more of it than even the gold advocates predict the passage of the silver act could ever bring to the people of this land.

I beg you to remember, my friends, that more than seven hundred million of the civilized people of the world to-day stand upon silver and not upon gold. It is true Europe is upon the gold basis. England demonetized silver in 1816 and tried but never got but one nation to follow her example until 1873. She did induce the Kingdom of Portugal to demonetize silver in 1826, but Portugal was more just and honest than the American financiers who demonetized silver in 1873. When Portugal struck down silver in 1819, by the same law that demonetized it she arbitrarily reduced every debt in the Portuguese realm 20 per cent. from its face value. The same law in Portugal that struck down silver reduced every debt in the Portuguese realm 20 per cent. from its face value. It was provided, whether evidenced by mortgage, bond or note, there should be stricken from the debt 20 per cent. of its value. That law declared that the demonetization of silver was such an outrage on the debtor class that in fairness it was no more than right where a man owed a thousand dollars two hundred dollars should be stricken from the face of the obligation. England never did anything but Portugal to follow her example, and demonetize silver until 1873, when we did it in February of that year. Germany followed later in the fall of the same year, and the five nations constituting the Latin Union followed in 1876 our bad example. And here is the result for which we are mainly responsible.

But some of these gentlemen tell us, "Hold still, keep to the financial system you have until Europe, and especially England, should grant you permission to put silver back." No, no. The issue is presented plain and fair. Shall we, my countrymen, have a foreign system; shall we have an English system, or an American system, a system of our own. When the country that has the largest army of men in the world whipped Great Britain and established your own system. What sort of sons of honored sires disgrace this continent to-day if seventy million of freemen dare not undertake to maintain a system of their own. What would your forefathers have said if the proposition had been made to them when, flushed with victory over the British navy, the proposition was made to them to tamely hold out their wrists and have the shackles of financial servitude riveted anew.

My countrymen, this is the issue. It can not be gotten around. You have to meet it in this campaign and the presidential contest next year. The issue is in front of you, you can not flank it, you can not evade it, you can not tunnel under it, you have to meet it. Meet it like men, and settle it like men. Judge between these systems, contrast the present condition of the American laborer with what it was at the end of eighty years of trial under the Jefferson system, and tell me, not as Democrats, not as party men, but as patriots, tell me, as American citizens, which system was the best for the promotion of your interests. Was it the system founded by the immortal leader of Democracy, the builder of free government among the people; was it the Democratic, the Jeffersonian system of olden times, or is it the Senator Sherman system of modern times? Was it the time-honored metal of gold and silver or was it the single gold standard that has never found its way into circulation among the masses? Is it the money of war or the money of peace that stands as your steadfast friend?

But he has made one more discovery, and with that I believe he finishes. He tells us in his recent speeches that there is no such thing as a great joy to the tolling millions of the country. He says there is no distant debtor class among our people, but as far as the debtor class can be located or described, it is not the masses of American people that are in debt, but it is the railroads, the insurance companies, the banks, the savings and trust companies—that these are the principal not of this land. The masses are the creditors and the railroads and banks are the debtors. Joyful tidings to the thousands of sons of toil! Happy news to the farmer whose farm is plattered over by a mortgage held by the bank! Glad, indeed, is he to know that he has been laboring under a delusion; he does not owe the bank a cent, but the bank owes him; he is the creditor and the bank and the railroad company are the debtors. There is but one merciful mission left for the bearer of these tidings. Let him make one more speech. I plead in the name of the tolling millions of my countrymen, in the name of mercy, in the name of heaven, make one more speech and tell that farmer and the laborer how to proceed to collect that debt. (Applause.) Then we shall all be happy.

**It is Painful to Criticize the Administration of His Own Party, but the Truth Must Be Told.**

It is no pleasurable duty for me to criticize, to find fault with or to censure the financial policy, or any other policy that is adopted and pursued by my own party. I am a party man. I am a partisan, not simply for the sake of party, but because I honestly, earnestly and religiously believe that the best interests of my country, of every section of it, of all its people, are to be promoted and served by the triumph of the principles of my party. I am the last man to criticize or censure, but my regret is that I can not complain, as I have done in the halls of Congress, upon the hustings, anywhere and everywhere, publicly and privately, since I entered upon the estate of manhood, I have been complaining of and denouncing the financial policy of the Republican party. If I am to continue this criticism I fear that in a measure at least I will strike the present financial policy of my own administration as heavily as it does the enemy.

What is it I find here to-day in times of profound peace. This great minister of finance was for days selling bonds to go to carry on the expenses of this Government. Every time you sell a bond for

gold you send the price of gold up higher and widen the breach between gold and silver. We find a message sent to Congress telling us to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any amount of bonds not exceeding five hundred million, payable, interest and principal, in gold, silver and gold alone. Thank heaven, our Congress would not obey that order; that Congress by a vote of both branches refused to knuckle down and obey that command; that Congress declared that it would not add to the already heavy burden that rested upon the bowed, bent back of the taxpayer of this country that much more of an interest-bearing gold-bonded debt. May the great God forget to be gracious either to me or mine, if I ever do while standing upon the floor of the Federal Congress, as the accredited representative and humble, but I trust, honest spokesman of a brave, bold people—may heaven deny to me his blessings if ever I cast a vote to issue a gold-bearing bond as an additional burden upon the delicate backs of our people. The Republican party tried to drag us into that, and I refused. The Democratic Administration may make the same effort, but God helping me, I shall continue to refuse until I die. (Applause.)

What is the spectacle presented here? Mr. Sherman for twenty-three years has been trying to get converts to this financial policy of his. He never found a witness until now. For nearly a quarter of a century he has stood there upon the floor of the Senate trying to explain that the demonetization act of 1873 was openly, honestly and fairly passed. Over and over he has sworn to it, over and over he has labored in the Senate in his speeches to prove it. I never yet knew him to succeed in convincing anybody of its truth except himself. But now, after the lapse of twenty-two years, he finds a witness. In his Covington speech, the Secretary of the Treasury repeats the oft-repeated declarations of Senator John Sherman and asserts that the assassin act of 1873 was an open, fair and honest piece of legislation. I congratulate Mr. Sherman upon having found a distinguished witness at last by whom to prove that the greatest crime of this or any other age had been fairly consummated by the conspirators. He has found not only a witness, but the ablest ally that he could have found with a search warrant upon this earth. Upon this issue Mr. Carlisle and I are agreed. Mr. Sherman stood twenty-two years ago.

Gentlemen, it is sometimes a pleasant duty, but still it is a duty, to tell the truth. It is, my friends, a summing up of the whole issue. I have talked longer than I had intended and I believe longer than I should have had I consulted my strength and your patience. I will leave it where it now stands. I leave the argument to the material or important allegation to be found in the utterances of the distinguished statesman who has come into our midst to join in this discussion that I have omitted to respond to, it is not intentional. I have tried to be fair. Whether I have succeeded or failed I have made an honest and earnest effort. I leave the matter to the discussion upon the plan where it belongs, without any lack of dignity or lack of fairness.

However wide the Secretary of the Treasury and I may differ now, I remember that for nearly twenty years we stood shoulder to shoulder in both houses of Congress with shields locked and faces to the foe battling for the same cause. For a man service rendered then I never shall cease to be grateful to that distinguished man, no matter how we may differ now or in the future. I know him too well and esteem him too highly, I love him too closely ever to question the integrity of his purpose or the honesty of his intention. I have tried to tell the truth, not in honor, but in sincerity and in sorrow and with the sincerest feeling of regret. We have come to the parting of our ways. I know of but one allegiance, there is but one I owe this side of the throne of the Omnipotent; it is the allegiance I owe to my people, to that during a life now well nigh spent I have been faithful and true. I will not break that record even though those I have hitherto regarded as the safest and the staunchest of our leaders shall turn their backs upon that traditions of my party and repudiate its teachings. I will not follow.

It is not for a biased, prejudiced, partisan press to raise the hue and cry that those who think with me are seeking to lead the Democratic party into the camp of the Populists. It is not true. I stand to-day where I have stood throughout my life. I defy the man that lives to hunt the public records of my country and put a finger upon a vote I ever gave, upon an utterance I ever made, that I do not reiterate and reaffirm and justify and defend to-day. I have not changed. I have never been driven from Democracy, nor do I mean to. I will neither be cajoled nor seduced nor brow-beaten nor bullied by the parade of power. I stand where I ever stood and there I mean to stand. There is not much danger, as the metropolitan Democratic press of Kentucky to-day would have you believe, that I shall lead the Democratic hosts into the camp of the Populists. There is far greater danger, I could ever hope to be—there is far more danger of the Secretary of the Treasury leading some portion of the Democratic cohorts into the camp of the Republicans. You need not fear me.

This is the issue you have to confront and to settle. I ask you to see it as men. Thirty days from this day, one month from this day and this hour, the cohorts of Democracy will have gathered in the city of Louisville to take council of each other. Your State Convention will organize this day one month. From your hill tops, from your mountains and from your valleys the truest sons of our democracy will go to perform an important work to discharge a grave and serious duty, to nominate a ticket into whose hands is to be confided the standard of your party in the coming battle, to perform a work more important than that, and that is to formulate and draft a platform upon which the Democracy of Kentucky is to rally in the final struggle. Pick your best men, your truest men, your best men, send them to that convention with at least one instruction.

I am not going to ask you to give them an instruction in favor of any candidate for any office. It matters but little whether they go there for Hardin or Clay, for me or another man; but in the name of the tolling millions of my countrymen, in the name of the fellow-countrymen, in the name of justice, instruct your delegation to go there and draft a platform in which they shall tell the truth, proclaim your convictions and the principles of your party. Tell them to go there and speak for you when they shall decide the important issue as to whether it is the money system of Jefferson, of the great George Washington, or the Republican money system of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. That is the issue, and none other is to be settled.

My countrymen, indulge me long enough to say that I do not despair of the Republic. I am no pessimist. I am no croaker. I do not go through this world and life with my head turned over my shoulder, reading the epitaphs in the cemetery here. I have an abiding faith in the future of my country, and inseparably linked to that faith, I cherish an abiding confidence in the perpetuity of my party. I believe this republic is to survive. I believe that free government is to endure among men; and I believe that the immortal and immutable principle of democracy must ever constitute the foundation stone upon which civil liberty must rest.